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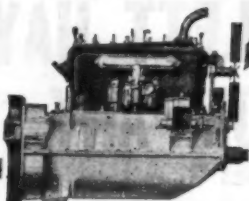
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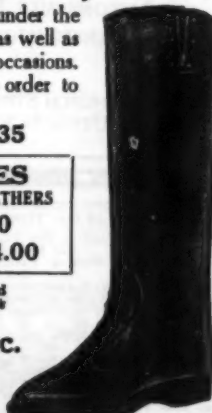
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## KEEP UP YOUR WAR RISK INSURANCE.

Insurance Conference at Governors Island.

At a two days' conference held at Governors Island, New York, on April 25 and 26, for an intensive study of the conversion features of the War Risk Insurance issued by the Government to the members of the military and naval services, more than 200 officers and non-commissioned officers were present, coming from every post and camp in the Eastern Department. Addresses were made to the delegates by Col. David Y. Beckham, U.S.A., of The Adjutant General's Department; Capt. J. S. Holmes, U.S.A., department insurance officer, Governors Island; and by William D. Graham, vice president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Mr. Leon O. Fisher, Director of the Conservation Section, War Risk Insurance Bureau. A most valuable feature of the convention was the open forum conducted by Major Charles M. Jones, A.G.D. The delegates to this convention have been assigned to duty at the various stations in the Eastern Department by the War Department to conserve the interests of the officers and men who have Government insurance, and to assist them in every way to a full realization of the value of their privileges and rights as members of the Service, in regard to the continuance of their present term policies and the conversion of these policies into permanent insurance policies.

### Conversion Privileges.

If the policy holder has kept up his term insurance he may without further physical examination, at any time up to five years after the war, convert his policy into any one or more of the following permanent forms:

(a) Annual premium policy, in which the premium is paid every year during the life of the insured and the policy becomes due upon his death.

(b) Twenty Payment Life, in which the premium is payable for twenty years and the policy is payable at the death of the insured.

(c) Thirty Payment Life, in which the premium is due during the thirty years and the policy is payable at the death of the insured.

(d) Twenty-year Endowment, in which the premiums are payable for the first twenty years, and at the end of those twenty years the policy is payable in a lump sum to the insured.

(e) Thirty-year Endowment—same as Twenty-year Endowment, except for time.

(f) Endowment maturing at age sixty-two, in which the premiums are payable until the insured becomes sixty-two, at which time the policy is payable in a lump sum to the insured.

Holders of the present form of insurance are warned against permitting their term policies to lapse, for except within a short term of grace allowed, no policy may be reinstated thereafter without a new physical examination and payment of all back premiums with interest, and the time allowed for reinstatement is limited to six months. Captain Holmes demonstrated that the actual cost of the converted insurance is generally thirty per cent. cheaper than that in commercial companies.

In his address on the "Value of Life Insurance," Mr. Graham, of the Equitable, stressed the point that no life insurance company could offer a policy that would compete with the policy the Government has made available solely to the members of the Services, that no one outside the Services, not even the President or the Secretary of War, Navy or Treasury, could take out a policy through the War Risk Insurance Bureau, and that a War Risk Insurance policy should be prized as a token of service, as well as for the reason of its being absolutely the best insurance investment, bar none, that officer or man could hold. The speaker brought out this startling fact, that in the short life of the War Risk Insurance Bureau it has written more life insurance than all the life insurance companies and fraternal societies in the United States from the beginning of insurance business. Between thirty and forty billions is the total of War Risk Insurance policies written. No private insurance company, Mr. Graham said, would have embarked upon such an enormous undertaking as that carried through by the War Risk Insurance Bureau, without a year's planning of methods and preparation of the field. In the light of the stupendous results accomplished, the early mistakes and shortcomings of the bureau that have been stressed by reiteration in the public press may well be overlooked.

### Rates for Conversion of Policies.

In a week or two the various forms of policies into which existing term insurances may be converted will be ready and the bureau is now prepared to receive applications, to be directed to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., for the necessary application blanks. Responding to various inquiries we are glad to publish the following table of rates for the conversion of policies:

Example of Rates for Government Policies—\$1,000 Insurance.				
Age.	Ordin'y Life.	20 Paym't Life.	20-Year End.	30-Year End.
20	\$1.15	\$1.35	\$1.76	\$2.79
25	1.25	1.54	1.91	2.56
30	1.47	1.73	2.10	2.81
35	1.70	2.00	2.33	2.75
40	2.01	2.37	2.62	3.05
45	2.43	2.87	2.99	3.53
50	3.01	3.56	3.50	4.13
			3.98	4.71
				5.14
				5.79

Dividends will be paid annually; they must be taken in cash, deducted from premium or left with the Government to accumulate at compound interest. All paid-up and extended insurance values are participating and such values are issued in exchange for the full reserve value without surrender charge. If an annual, semi-annual or quarterly premium is paid under a Government policy and death occurs, the discounted value of premiums paid beyond current month will be returned.

Of course the converted policy costs more than the present term policy, the reason being that the term policy now held by the soldiers and sailors is for death and disability risk only, whereas the converted policies, of whatever class, have a cash reserve value after the first year, as well as other advantages as explained below.

### Advantages of Government Policies.

Answering requests for an explanation of the particular advantages of the Government converted policy over the policies issued by life insurance companies, we publish herewith examples of three kinds of policies, in which may be seen how the exclusion by the Government of the usual overhead expenses chargeable on insurance policies issued by commercial companies rounds to the financial benefit of the Service policy holder in the way of cash and loan value, paid up insurance and extended insurance privileges resulting from the larger reserve fund to the credit of the war risk policy holders:

(1) At age 25. On a whole life policy of \$10,000 the premium is \$152.40, and of this amount \$76.30 goes into the cash value the first year, so that your insurance actually costs you the difference, or \$76.10. In twenty years you pay twenty times \$152.40, or \$3,048, and your cash value at that time is

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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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(3) On a twenty-payment life policy of \$10,000 the premium is \$225.60, which you pay for twenty years. Twenty times \$225.60 is \$4,512, but your cash value at that time will be \$4,560, so that your insurance actually costs you nothing, as your cash value, or banking fund, will be \$48 more than you have paid in premiums. Like the life policy, your dividends either reduce the amount you pay or increase your savings fund at the end of the period.

## COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Based on a ruling made by the Quartermaster General of the Army as understood and concurred in by the Judge Advocate General's Office that "only one abode is authorized for dependents in the order named [wife, child, or dependent parent] although such abode may be occupied by any or all of such dependent's within the officer's authorized allowance" the Comptroller decides an officer of the Army is not entitled to commutation of heat and light for a room occupied by his son at a school in Pennsylvania while his mother lives in Wisconsin.

An officer of the Army or Navy who resigns or is discharged from the military or naval service solely for the purpose of re-entering either service "in another branch or subdivision thereof" is not entitled to the receipt of the \$60 bonus granted to all officers and men discharged from the Army.

Officers who entered the Army of the United States through the mediums known as the National Army and National Guard are not entitled upon discharge to have their authorized allowance of baggage that they have acquired at permanent stations crated and shipped to their homes.

## TRAVEL PAY DECISIONS.

Seven questions were submitted to the Comptroller by the Secretary of War on April 10, which were answered in a decision of April 17, concerning the practical application of the term "actual bona fide home or residence" in relation to travel pay and as to disputed points as to the payment of five cents a mile rather than three-and-a-half cents a mile to enlisted men for mileage under certain stated conditions.

The first four questions are grouped in one decision for answer. They ask: "Shall the term 'actual bona fide home or residence' as contained in the act of Feb. 28, 1919, be considered for the purpose of travel pay as the place at which an enlisted man entered active military service?" Also "that the term 'actual bona fide home or residence' be defined." Whether "an enlisted man shall be paid travel pay to any place claimed by him as his actual bona fide home or residence based upon his written statement alone?" And "if evidence other than the enlisted man's written statement be required, what evidence should ordinarily be submitted to support such claim?"

The succeeding three questions raise these three points: Men discharged between Nov. 11, 1918, and Feb. 28, 1919, were paid travel pay at the rate of three and one-half cents a mile under the law of June 3, 1916, whereas by the act of Feb. 28, 1919, all men so discharged were entitled to travel pay at the rate of five cents a mile. This class of men then had no option to elect that they should receive travel pay to their home or residence "if such place be different than one of the places then specified by law." If such men exercised an option under the old law and received travel pay at the rate of three and one-half cents a mile, the question is now propounded: Can these men select another place as their actual bona fide home or residence, at a greater distance than the places formerly named, and collect the difference between three and one-half cents and five cents a mile for the original distance and five cents a mile for the distance in excess of the original? The sixth question points out that in recent legislation it is stated that travel allowances are authorized to enlisted men "honorably discharged," and inquires if this means that "only those soldiers whose certificates of discharge show that they were 'honorably discharged' are entitled to the travel allowance, or does it mean that a soldier 'discharged under honorable conditions' will be entitled to the allowance?" The seventh question asks if the amendment of Section 126, National Defense Act, changing the rate of travel allowance from three and one-half cents a mile to five cents per mile so operates as to authorize the payment of five cents a mile under the act of July 9, 1918?" This amendment made it discretionary for the Secretary of War to give travel pay, at the rate then prescribed by law for discharged soldiers, to all enlisted men for whom the law authorizes travel allowances "as an incident to their entry upon and relief from active duty with the Army."

After summarizing the various laws concerned the Comptroller answers the first four questions in these words: "It is evident that the Congress intended that the additional pay granted at five cents instead of three and one-half cents a mile should be calculated upon a basis different from that which had been established by interpretation of the former laws. That intention must have been that the enlisted man should have the five cents a mile to his actual bona fide home or residence even if that place was different and at a greater distance from the place of discharge than the place of his 'acceptance for enlistment, enrollment or original muster into the service' referred to in Section 126 of the act of June 3, 1916."

"The question in the case of any man who exercises  
(Continued on page 1220.)

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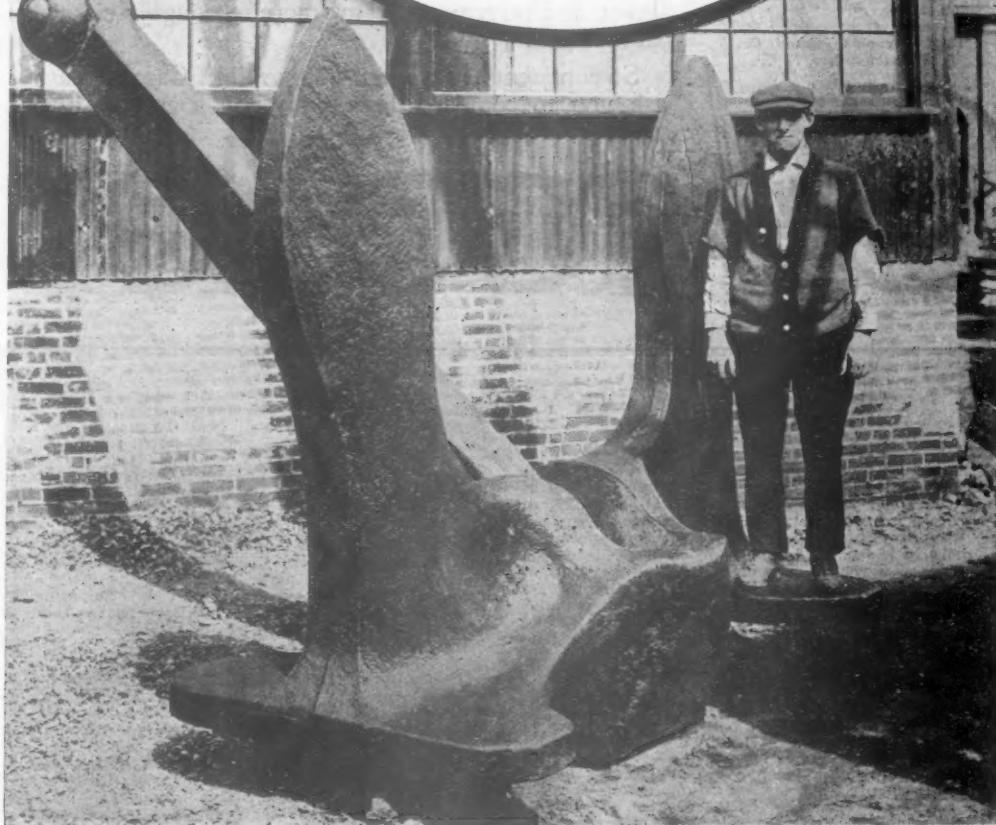
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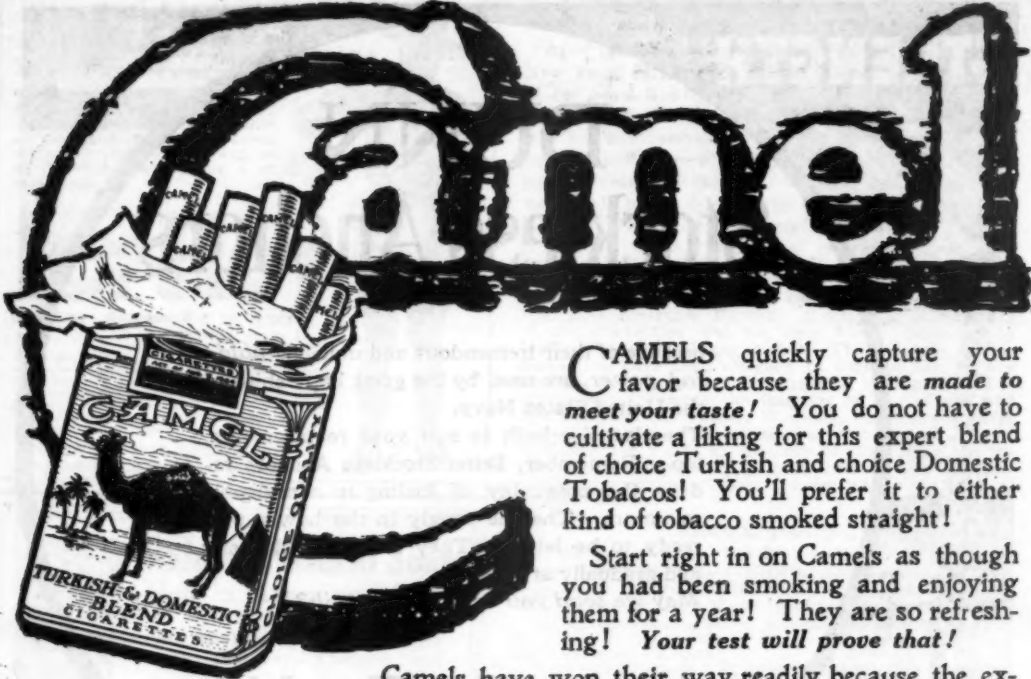


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## COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

### Travel Pay—Continued from page 1219.

his option by deciding to receive five cents a mile to the place of original muster into the Service is easily solved because that place is indicated in the records of the Service. But when he exercises the option by deciding to receive the five cents a mile to the place of his actual bona fide home or residence an entirely different situation arises because of the fact that the records of the War Department furnish no evidence to establish the place of his actual bona fide home or residence, and that place as a rule is unknown to the military authorities. I think it is evident that a statement or affidavit of the enlisted man would not be sufficient evidence upon which to decide the question in all cases. It is not possible to lay down any general rules by which the place can be determined immediately by officers charged with payment of travel pay. This office cannot undertake to state what form of evidence would be acceptable in all cases, because what would be sufficient in one case might be insufficient in another.

"While I am convinced that the language used in this law requires a different construction from the language used in the former law in order to give effect to the new words introduced in the law by the amendment referred to, I think it is clear that in the absence of a rule of evidence established by the law itself, it is impossible to establish a procedure by which the travel pay to the actual bona fide home or residence can be allowed when such place is more distant from the place of discharge than the place of original muster into the Service.

"It is to be assumed of course that the enlisted man, having the option to receive five cents a mile for the distance from place of discharge to one of two places, will very properly select the place at the greater distance. Whether or not he intends to make the travel to the place selected is immaterial. It is therefore concluded that upon discharge an enlisted man should be paid five cents a mile from place of discharge to place of

original muster into the Service, and if the place claimed to be that of his actual bona fide home or residence is at a greater distance he can present a claim for the difference between that amount and the amount paid him on discharge. Such claim should be made to the Auditor for the War Department, where the evidence as to the actual bona fide home or residence can be considered and such amount as may be found due can be certified for payment."

In answer to the fifth question the Comptroller says "men who were paid three and one-half cents a mile may now be paid the difference of one and one-half cents per mile from place of discharge to place of acceptance for enlistment, enrollment or original muster into the Service. Those who claim payment to the place of actual bona fide home or residence should file a claim therefor with the Auditor for the War Department."

In the answer to the sixth question it is stated: "An enlisted man who is not dishonorably discharged nor discharged without honor, but is discharged under honorable conditions, although the word honorably is omitted from his discharge paper, may be said to be honorably discharged within the meaning of Section 3 of the act of Feb. 28, 1919." And in the answer to the seventh question the Comptroller states that: "The five cents per mile is applicable only to cases of enlisted men honorably discharged since Nov. 11, 1918, and relates to travel from place of discharge."

## TEXAS CITY HURRICANE CLAIMS.

Four Comptroller's decisions affecting the loss of property of officers of the U.S. Army through the Texas City hurricane of August, 1915, have recently been made public, two of these decisions granting the claims of Lieut. Col. Alexander M. Hall for private property lost in the hurricane while he was first lieutenant, 28th U.S. Infantry, and in command of a battalion of the

regiment at that time; also of Major Henry B. Cheadle, U.S.A., who at the time of the storm was second lieutenant, 28th Infantry. The claim of Major James L. Bradley, U.S.A., who at the time of the hurricane was sergeant in Co. L, 19th Inf., was disallowed for the reason that "it not satisfactorily appearing from the evidence filed that the loss or destruction of the private property of the claimant was in consequence of his having given his attention to the saving of the property belonging to the United States which was in danger at the same time and under similar circumstances his claim does not come within the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1885, and there is no law authorizing payment of any part of his claim." An affidavit filed with Major Bradley's claim shows that he was ordered on provost guard duty for two days after the storm which, of course, prevented him from doing anything else either in a military or personal sense in the way of saving property.

The claim of Col. John H. Allen, M.C., U.S.A., for \$1,119 for property lost through the storm was disallowed for the same reason as that given for disallowing Major Bradley's claim. Yet Colonel (then Major) Allen did not "give his attention to saving the property of the United States" for the reason that during the hurricane he "gave his entire attention to rendering surgical assistance to the wounded and injured men of my command [the 23d Infantry] many of whom were incapacitated by being struck by flying debris and falling walls." Colonel Allen's affidavit continues: "I established an emergency hospital in the Harper Hotel in Texas City and there, in company with other medical officers and enlisted men of the Medical Department, worked continuously and earnestly in giving first aid and performing surgical operations necessary to save the lives and limbs of officers, enlisted men, and civilians who were brought there in large numbers. I personally attended over sixty injured men and made necessary arrangements for the thirteen men killed in our regiment. I at no time had opportunity, or made the least effort, to visit my tent where my property was stored. All of it was lost and practically none was ever recovered. I continued at my work of relief without sleep or cessation during the 16th, 17th and 18th of August. . . . Over 600 persons received food, clothing and medical assistance in the hospital during the three days of storm and flood, during which time I never went or made any attempt to salvage any of my property."

Legally the Comptroller's decisions may be sound. But the moral of the cases of Major Bradley and Colonel Allen would seem to be that discipline and duty are poor reeds to lean upon when presented with the materialism of law. The only recourse left to these officers, of course, is Congressional relief. And this for doing duty gallantly and at great sacrifice both physically and materially.

## GRAFTERS IN UNIFORM.

The generosity of citizens and municipalities in providing entertainment and help for returned soldiers is still being taken advantage of by grafters who parade around in uniform and show service stripes and war chevrons they never earned and are not entitled to wear. Many of these imposters have been rounded up, but there are still a number who impose upon the confidence and kindness of generous people. Nearly 300 imposters have already been caught by the police of New York city. Some of the imposters have posed as commissioned officers, and persons not familiar with military matters have been easily imposed upon. Every effort should be made to run down such grafters, as they cast discredit upon honorable men who deserve and may need a helping hand. Some of the imposters tell most wonderful stories of how many Germans they killed and captured and how many times they were the first over the top, when the only trench they ever saw was one dug in the streets of New York city or some other place at home. Another swindle some men in uniform have engaged in is in selling tickets for bogus raffles, dances, etc. In Newark, N.J., last week citizens were buying tickets for an alleged benefit for Army General Hospital No. 3 at Colonia, N.J.

Col. Arthur Woods, U.S.A., special assistant to the Secretary of War, in order to protect the vast majority of men in uniform, who are conducting themselves with every evidence of self-respect, has written a letter to the chiefs of police of every city in the country, asking their co-operation in the fight against the peddler, panhandler and street faker. Colonel Woods says that eighty per cent. of the men now being discharged are going straight home. Of the twenty per cent. who remain in big cities, he says, only a small proportion engage in peddling for others, in panhandling or street faking. These practices are in violation of the Federal statute protecting the American uniform from abuse, Colonel Woods adds.

## BRITISH ROYAL AIR FORCE.

In a report of the British Air Ministry, concerning the work of the Royal Air Force during the war, it is shown that before the war the force consisted of 272 machines and 1,647 men, while in October, 1918, it contained 22,171 machines, 27,006 officers and 263,842 men. From July, 1916, to the time of the signing of the armistice the Air Force on the western front brought down 7,054 enemy aircraft, dropped 8,042 tons of bombs and fired more than 10,500,000 rounds at ground targets.

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## NO NEW NATIONAL GUARD POLICY YET.

The reorganization of National Guard units at the present time on a much smaller scale than that in effect before the war is not to be considered as a move by the Militia Bureau of the War Department to modify the plans of militia organization, according to officers of the General Staff. The Militia Bureau is seriously handicapped by lack of funds and until the beginning of the next fiscal year, units of State troops can be organized only in localities where state officials deem it particularly advisable. Owing to the belief on the part of the Congressional military committees at the time of the enactment of the last Army Appropriation act that the war would last through the present fiscal year, only meager militia appropriation was made for this period. Thus when the 65th Congress failed to enact a military appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1920, which would have provided approximately \$6,000,000 for the National Guard, to be available at once, the Militia Bureau was left with only \$2,000,000 with which to finish the current year and reorganize National Guard units from troops discharged from the Federal Service.

In addition to the \$6,000,000 which would have been available for reconstituting the National Guard a clause of the appropriation bill would have allowed the Army to turn over to the state forces whatever surplus equipment the Government had on hand which could be used in outfitting the National Guard. Without this specific sanction by Congress the states cannot even recover the uniforms which Militia Bureau money purchased for the state troops, and which were automatically lost to the National Guard when the troops were drafted into Federal Service.

Facing this condition of affairs, the Militia Bureau found it necessary to form as many Guard units as practicable and as many as it was possible to equip with existing appropriations. An estimate was then made with a view to determining what proportion of the available funds should be allowed to each state, and it was then that a pro rata apportionment of troops was allowed to each state. In authorizing the organization of new units the bureau followed the principle that public interest demanded that there be a fair apportionment to each of the states and territories based upon Congressional representation. When this plan was established a letter to the adjutants general of the several states informed them the number of troops allowed their states. They were asked if their immediate needs were so urgent as to make the organization of these units imperative. In all cases where the reply was in the affirmative, authorization was immediately given for the formation of National Guard regiments according to the table previously prepared. In a few cases, however, state adjutants general replied that local constabulary forces were sufficiently well organized and equipped to render Federal aid unnecessary until additional funds became available.

The Militia Bureau has been asked many times since the return of National Guard regiments from France to recognize general officers at their National Guard rank, but in each case has been compelled to cite the ruling to the effect that their National Guard rank has been vacated by their accepting commissions in the Army of the United States, and that they cannot be recognized as general officers of the Guard until their states have a sufficient number of troops to warrant

the appointment of a general officer. While cognizant of the seeming hardship to Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, of New York, and other general officers who commanded Guard units in France and who now find themselves appointed by the states as Guard commanders without divisions or brigades to command, the Militia Bureau can only point to the law which specifies the apportionment of officer personnel for National Guard organizations.

As soon as the difficulty arising from the lack of funds is overcome, and unless Congressional action institutes a new plan for national defense, the Militia Bureau will remedy these defects. Three distinct reasons are enumerated for the limiting of militia organizations to a shadow of their former strength. The first of these is the lack of funds. The second is that the bureau does not desire to forestall any action of Congress which may institute a new policy radically affecting the size of the National Guard. The third is that the bureau considers it advisable to wait until all State troops have returned from France before the organizations are built up again, so that the officers and men who have served actively in the war may be the leaders in the new Guard.

As to the question regarding the disposal of state armories and the assignment of militia officers in the event of Congress passing legislation which would eliminate the National Guard, officers of the War Department say they can only wait until Congress acts. In the meantime the Militia Bureau is faced with the task of authorizing the reorganization of National Guard units wherever the internal situation appears to call for the presence of troops and of equipping these men with no possible aid from the Regular Establishment.

## GENERAL O'RYAN AND THE CITIZEN ARMY.

In a statement made on April 23 concerning the orders issued by the Militia Bureau of the War Department in connection with reconstituting the National Guard of New York, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the present New York State Guard, said, as noted last week: "We need a great citizen Army, not a large professional Army. We need a citizen Army that will cost the Government little to maintain, an Army with the rights of citizenry of the country secured by rigid laws which cannot be misconstrued or misapplied by over centralized authority." What is the reason for General O'Ryan's sudden alarm concerning possibly misconstrued laws and over centralized authority in military matters? Apparently he is hitting at the Regular Army, but can he point to a single instance in the history of the Army of the United States where it has ever abused its authority, or interfered with the rights of citizens? Is not the Regular Army now controlled by the most rigid laws which make it impossible for it to interfere with the affairs of a state except to protect United States property, and the mails, and to prevent disorder when state forces are unable to do so, and the Governor of a state requests the help of the Regular Army? Whenever the Army has been called upon to quell disorder it has accomplished its mission with firmness and success, but without loss of life, and has won the respect not only of peaceable citizens, but even of the rioters themselves. Can the same be said of some elements other than the Regular Army that have been used to suppress labor troubles and riots?

"Our part in this war," General O'Ryan said further, "was largely fought by the citizen soldiers of the country—the National Guard and National Army and Reserve Corps." Very true so far as it goes, but he omitted what in truth he might have said in all justice, and that was that the splendid fighting qualities displayed by the forces he mentions were made possible by the preliminary training they received from the Regulars. General O'Ryan himself spent an entire year at the Army War College with Regular officers in order to add to his military knowledge. There were many officers of ability in the National Guard, who proved their ability on the field of battle, but when the National Guard was first drafted into the Federal service its officers for the most part were without proper training. Every division of National Guard troops in the war was led by a Regular Army officer, except the 27th. The foundation upon which National Guard and National Army efficiency was so quickly built for the great war was the Regular Army and none other, and fair-minded officers acknowledge this. The Reserve officer who filled up a great gap and proved so valuable also had his training under the Regular officer. It was Major Gen. Leonard Wood, a Regular officer, who first developed the system of Reserve officers' training camps. The splendid 77th Division of New York draft men, which first assembled at Camp Upton almost as an untrained mob, was whipped into shape under the direction of the late Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, of the Regular Army, who was one of its most brilliant officers. It was the first National Army division in France, where it arrived in April, 1918, and its battle record is among the best. The division performed its work and suffered its hardships unflinchingly, and has made no complaints to Congress that we have heard of.

The Regular Army in this war, in addition to being responsible for the training for battle of the National Army, had to train new men to fill its own ranks and organize and train new units of its own. The records of the war show the Regular Army's part in the fighting, but there is glory enough for all. As Col. John W. Heavey, of the Regular Army, said not long ago when

he was at the head of the Militia Bureau with the temporary rank of brigadier general, to a convention of National Guardsmen: "Now I glory over the good work of the National Guard and the wonderful work done over there; but remember, take only your full share of it; don't grasp it all, because your opponent, as you well know, will be able to make a very fine argument against you. Out of your organizations of the National Guard, you perhaps are well aware, there were eighteen divisions formed, and formed under very adverse circumstances, formed I imagine in many ways which met with disapproval of the officers connected with the National Guard, but formed because the necessity demanded it. When these necessities were brought to the attention of the people that were objecting to the principles, and when they knew both sides of the question, they went away pretty well satisfied that the War Department was in this game to win the war. It has won the war."

There is nothing gained for the nation by trying to pull down a structure that has always proved a bulwark to the country in time of need, both in peace and war. Improve it if possible, and there is undoubtedly room for improvement, but do not destroy a well proved and tested element of our national defense that has never failed, in order to chase a moonbeam.

## SURVEYING PROMOTION SYSTEMS.

The most interesting feature of the announcement by Brig. Gen. Percy P. Bishop of the plans of the work of the Commissioned Personnel Branch of the General Staff, as given in full in our issue of April 26, page 1187, is that devoted to the detailed studies which are to be made of the four systems of promotion known to our Service. The Efficiency Sub-section of the Promotions and Assignments Section of the Personnel Branch is already at work on studies of the existing system of promotion by seniority with a view to determining its effect on the efficiency of the Army, and in addition to this is at work on the details of a plan for promotion by selection. The officers of the sub-section will then take up for survey, in turn, systems of promotion by the single list and by elimination. As a pendant to this the Procurement and Discharge Section of the Personnel Branch is making studies which when completed may lead the branch "to recommend a policy that will cause all officers to be eliminated from the active list whenever they become incapacitated for full duty," the statement expressly declaring that the branch "hopes" to put forth that policy, since, in any system of promotion, "efficiency requires the elimination of the unfit." The fundamental principles by which the Promotions and Assignments Section are guided are that "promotions and assignments should be based on the efficiency and qualifications of officers."

It would appear that this plan approaches the subject of a system of promotion in the Army from a more comprehensive viewpoint than has hitherto been held by the adherents of any one system and more nearly approaches the modern sociological plan of a "survey" of any subject to be investigated. If after these various studies of seniority, selection, single list and elimination were made it could be definitely, or let us say scientifically, proved that any one of these systems was markedly better than the three others in respect to increasing the efficiency of the Army it would seem inevitable that the proponents and adherents of the other systems would have to bow to the inevitable and accept that one. We confess we are not over- sanguine as to the result of these studies working out to so satisfactory a conclusion. But in view of the fact that no such studies have been made, so far as we can recall, in so general and yet related a manner, the hope persists that a different outcome will result, since the approach is so markedly at variance with everything that has gone before.

It is to be assumed that the General Staff will first pass on the fruit of these studies and then they will move through the ordinary course of procedure into law. It is to be noted that a special study is to be made of the Infantry and Cavalry commissioned personnel to the end of "remedying the past neglect of these two branches, so far as a scientific study of their personnel is concerned." Also that, by an oversight it is to be assumed, the Air Service is not included in the "problem of securing and recording full data of all officers . . . to provide for the careful and accurate classification of all officers as to ability, suitability and availability for details." Since the Air Service is definitely given a place as a separate arm in the proposed new Army law, it would seem imperative that our aviation officers should be included in any such study.

## SMALL ARMS SCHOOL AT PARIS ISLAND, S.C.

Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S. Marine Corps, has approved the recommendation to establish a summer school in small arms instruction at Paris Island, S.C., for the benefit of the students of universities and colleges of the southeast having military training as a part of their curriculum. The recommendation for the establishment of the summer school was presented to General Barnett by the commanding officer of the Marine Corps Rifle Range at Paris Island, Major H. L. Smith. The course will continue for three weeks and will comprise instruction in pistol, rifle and machine gun practice. A rifle competition will be the feature of the closing of the school.



## TEST FOR RADIO OPERATED TORPEDO.

The Coast Artillery Corps will immediately undertake the installation of a radio torpedo unit at Boston, in accordance with the provisions of the Fortification Appropriation Act of March 3, 1919. This unit, based on the invention of John Hays Hammond, jr., will be built and owned by the War Department, in accordance with the original agreement between the Government and the inventor which also provided that the patent rights might be purchased for \$750,000, if the device proved acceptable. Since the original agreement, in 1918, Mr. Hammond has perfected the torpedo to a certain extent, having spent more than \$300,000 on experimental work, and the Government is now planning to install one of the units, as authorized by Congress as follows: "For demonstrating the control of a torpedo or underwater carrier of high explosives by radio-dynamic or radio-sonic energy and for designing, developing, producing and installing one radio-dynamic or radio-sonic torpedo unit, \$417,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War." Although the Government has not purchased the patent rights to the device, it will construct the one unit and operate it, and if it proves successful it is expected that the rights to manufacture the radio controlled torpedoes will be taken over by the War Department. Under S.O. No. 98, issued April 26, 1919, Col. Robert S. Abernethy, U.S.A., formerly assigned to the 51st Artillery, C.A.C., is ordered to proceed to Boston and take up his station there for duty pertaining to the development and installation of the Hammond Radiodynamic Torpedo Unit. Colonel Abernethy is designated as the representative of the Secretary of War for the purpose of carrying into effect Section 7 of the Fortification bill. His orders state that he will perform the duties required in this connection under the direction of the Chief of Coast Artillery.

## IRELAND PRAISES NAVAL FLYING CORPS.

Cordial appreciation of the officers and men attached to the U.S. Naval Air Station at Ely House, Wexford, Ireland, comes to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in this letter from Mrs. Bride M. Spring, president of the Soldiers and Sailors Voluntary Canteen at Wexford, under date of April 4. Mrs. Spring says: "May I express my regret and that of many others at the departure and closing up of the U.S. Naval Air Station at Ely House, Wexford, Ireland, under the very able command of Lieut. Comdr. V. D. Herbst. During their stay here we have met with courtesy and kindness from Commander Herbst, his officers and men. They have helped to cheer us during the long absence of our own dear boys who fought for king and country, and we rejoice that our American brothers' mothers and friends will rejoice as we do to have our own, whom God has so graciously spared, home again. As for the U.S. Naval Air Station it certainly took the palm among all, both at home and abroad, so I have been told by those who have seen the other stations and those who helped to build it. Considering the short time of their stay they may well be proud. I sincerely wish Commander Herbst, his officers and men every good luck and success, and, best of all, God's blessing."

## SILVER MEMORIALS FOR BATTLE FLAGS.

In giving the list of engagements recognized as major operations, the same as that for the award of the Victory Medal, which we published on April 26, page 1195, The Stars and Stripes announces that battle flags of the A.E.F. will bear silver memorials that show just what part each organization took in the fighting in France. It says: "Silver bands will be engraved and placed on each organization's color pike or lance of the standard, and there will be a silver band for every battle counted a major operation and for every sector of the front that the organization occupied. The dates of battles and occupation of sectors will be on the plates. Temporarily each organization will receive before it leaves France silver ribbons to stand for the silver bands, because there is not sufficient time to have the bands prepared and engraved. As rapidly as possible the ribbons will be taken from the pikes and lances and replaced by the bands. In awarding the silver decorations to organizations G.H.Q. will follow this general assumption, which is given in G.O. 41: 'The entire war was in reality a continuous battle. The effect of this premise is that any unit occupying a sector, whether active or quiet, is entitled to participation in battle.'"

## MINE PLANTER WARRANT OFFICERS' PAY.

Warrant officers of the Army Mine Planter Service, Coast Artillery Corps, are not entitled to foreign service pay, the Comptroller states in response to a question as to whether the provisions of Act of June 30, 1902, are sufficiently broad to entitle warrant officers in the above mentioned service to foreign service pay. It is pointed out that the Act of June 30, 1902, does not include warrant officers. The Act of July 9, 1918, by which the Army Mine Planter Service was created, does not provide for such an allowance for warrant officers in the Mine Planter Service, a view of the Comptroller's which "is strengthened by the fact that in said act the specific rates of pay of the various grades of warrant officers are set forth." A second question concerning these warrant officers of the Mine Planter Service submitted this point: "Is a warrant officer, appointed to this grade, but not discharged from the Army, entitled to receive warrant officer's pay from date of appointment, or from date of acceptance after discharge from the Army?" The Comptroller's answer is that "a warrant officer is entitled to the pay of his grade from the date of acceptance of appointment, whether discharged from the Army or not."

## PREFERENCES OF DISCHARGED OFFICERS.

Of the officers discharged from the Army between Nov. 11, 1918, and Feb. 1, 1919, a total of 57,146 expressed their preferences as to whether they desired complete separation from the Service, a Reserve Corps appointment, or an appointment to the Regular Army. From the preferences thus expressed the Statistics Branch of the General Staff has prepared a table showing these preferences by the various branches of the Service. Thus in the Infantry 9,863 officers desired complete separation from the Army, 6,533 wished appointments in the Reserve Corps, and 1,270 requested appointments in the Regular Army. In the Field Artillery the numbers in these three classification preferences were, respectively, 4,732, 3,411 and 268. In the Cavalry they were: 199, 81 and 99. In the Coast Artillery they were: 731, 714 and 88. Preferences in the Aircraft Produc-

tion branch were: 600, 110 and 31. In Military Aeronautics, 4,321, 3,230 and 233. In the Medical Department 6,928, 3,262 and 577. In the Corps of Engineers 1,044, 935 and 98. And in the Quartermaster Corps 1,878, 842 and 110.

## FIRST UNIT OF NEW RECRUITS TO PARADE.

The first thousand troops recruited for overseas service will sail for France in the early part of May, according to a statement issued by Acting Secretary of War Benedict Crowell on April 26. These men were to leave Camp Meade, where they have been in training, for New York on April 30 to participate in the Victory Parade on May 3. They will sail for France within a few days after the parade. Soldiers recruited for the 50,000 required for overseas service to replace drafted and enlisted men in the A.E.F. are arriving at Camp Meade daily. They will be sent to New York in units of 1,000 for embarkation as soon as they are ready for service. Men who have had previous military experience are being held in camp only two weeks for the necessary vaccination and inoculation. Secretary Crowell said the recruiting figures are showing a steady increase. Much of the success of the recruiting campaign now under way is attributed to the institution of schools for recruits which have been largely attended by the new men.

## ROLLING KITCHENS.

The War Department announces that where storage facilities exist or can be provided, rolling kitchens will be issued to organizations in lieu of field ranges No. 1, now issued. Field range No. 1 ceases to be a regular article of issue to organizations. With each rolling kitchen four legs will be issued to enable the kitchen to be used in permanent camps. Type B kitchens will be issued to organization with a maximum strength of from 126 to 250 men inclusive. Type A kitchens will be issued to organizations of a maximum strength of 125 men or less; but, until such time as the present stock of type B kitchens becomes so reduced that further purchase is necessary, type B kitchens will be issued in lieu of type A. Rolling kitchens are not issued in lieu of, nor are they intended to replace, pack cooking outfits, but are issued in addition thereto.

## THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

"War is not an unmixt evil so far as its results are concerned," writes an old Civil War veteran, adding: "Is there any good thing in this world that did not come as the result of a war? The result of this war will be to increase the comfort and happiness of every working man and woman. Is not that worth fighting for? It has been stated that a student who served as a soldier four years in the Confederate Army and was nineteen years of age at the end of that war, said, in the presence of Gen. Robert E. Lee: 'I am trying to make up for the time I lost in the Confederate Army.' He was sharply rebuked by General Lee who added: 'Nothing can benefit a very young man more than active service as a soldier during a war.'"

## OPENINGS FOR PHARMACISTS LEAVING U.S. ARMY.

Men who are about to leave the U.S. Army who are pharmacists or are interested in the drug business will be interested to know that the War Department has asked commanding officers to inform them of openings in the United States. The Advisory Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association for Soldier and Sailor Pharmacists, 1005 Mercantile Library Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, which is equipped to find positions for men in any part of the country and to furnish them opportunities for employment, for establishment in the drug business or for education in pharmacy, has secured the co-operation of the War Department and is prepared to handle application from officers and men about to be released from the Service.

## PROPOSALS FOR NIGHT BOMBING AIRPLANES.

The War Department is asking for proposals from manufacturers of aircraft for 200 night bombing airplanes for the use of the Air Service of the Army, submissions for which are to be made by May 15. This fact would tend to disprove the very prevalent civilian opinion that the Air Service is doing little or nothing to keep its materiel up to the necessary requirements. If American manufacturers can fill this contract it will mark a great gain in the progress of that industry since 1916, when the Signal Corps tried to purchase 300 airplanes and only succeeded in getting sixty.

## DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS ORDNANCE.

Surplus explosives, which have been turned over to the Interior Department for clearing land, etc., are now estimated to have a value of \$15,000,000, although they were at one time considered practically worthless. A new process for treating silk, similar to mercerizing cotton, will probably lead to an advantageous use of the 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 yards of surplus cartridge cloth, which cost originally in the neighborhood of sixty cents a yard.

## AN ADVANCE ALLOWANCE FOR ARMY NURSE CORPS.

Hereafter members of the Army Nurse Corps ordered home for discharge or relieved from active service may be paid in advance a flat per diem allowance, as prescribed in paragraph 733, Army Regulations, as changed, for the period required to perform the journey home according to the schedules of the common carrier. The orders directing the travel will specify that the flat per diem allowances are authorized for the actual time required for the journey.

## ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY DENTAL SURGEONS.

The Association of Military Dental Surgeons of the United States announces that its annual meeting will be held at New Orleans, Oct. 20-24. The officers of the association are: President, Capt. Edwin P. Tignor, U.S.A.; vice president, Capt. George H. Canaday, U.S.A.; secretary and treasurer, R. W. Waddell, D.D.S., 347 Fifth Avenue, New York.

## NEW POLICY IN ARMY ORDNANCE.

Acting Secretary of War Benedict Crowell, Director of Munitions, announced the plans for the retention of certain facilities and equipment for the manufacture of ordnance materiel in a statement issued on April 28. These plans, he said, were based upon a study made by the Chief of Ordnance into the probable requirements for the manufacture of ordnance materiel under any future emergency and have been approved by the Secretary of War. Under this project facilities for the production of guns and recuperators will be held by the Ordnance Department up to a capacity estimated to meet future requirements. Very small facilities will be held for the manufacture of gun carriages and gun forgings, as these can be obtained by modification of commercial manufacturers without serious delays. It is expected that by having ready facilities for the production of guns and recuperators several months' time can be saved at the beginning of an emergency. Small production units will be built up at the arsenals for manufacture of each type and caliber of materiel. This will make it possible always to get skilled workmen into production who can be transferred in case of necessity to other plants. These units will be employed in the manufacture of small quantities of artillery materiel, using the same jigs, fixtures and special tools as are required for large scale production. In this way advances can be made in the art of manufacture and the best methods can be studied in peace times. Mr. Crowell's statement reads:

## Preparation for Ordnance Production.

"Under the new policy, Watervliet Arsenal will be employed as developing center of the gun industry. Rock Island Arsenal for mobile gun carriages and recuperators, Watertown Arsenal for gun forgings, heavy siege, and railway and seacoast carriages and recuperators. The project as outlined will require the transfer of much machinery to the arsenals and to the manufacturing plants which will be held for the replacement of machinery which is now worn out and for the extension of arsenal facilities. In addition a considerable quantity of special purpose machinery will be placed in storage and held available for using in case of emergency.

"For the manufacture of powder and explosives production capacity will be held in reserve for operation during emergency, and development and experimental work will be conducted on a small scale. Old Hickory Arsenal at Nashville, Tenn., will be held as a 'standby' arsenal for the manufacture of smokeless powder. It will not be operated in time of peace, but will be maintained in a condition for operation when needed, and will be properly guarded against fire and theft. This plant has a capacity of 900,000 pounds of smokeless powder per day. Amatol (N.J.) Arsenal will be held in 'standby' condition for the loading of high explosives into shell and other containers. It will not be operated, but will be maintained in condition to operate when needed, and will be guarded against fire and theft. Tulltown (N.J.) Arsenal will be held in 'standby' condition for the loading of smokeless powder into propelling charges. It will not be operated, but will be maintained in a condition for operation when needed, and will be guarded against fire and theft.

"For the manufacture of small arms ammunition the present policy is to set up at Frankford Arsenal equipment sufficient for the manufacture of 1,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition of all types per day of eight hours. This set-up will be operated only on a small scale to make such small quantities of ammunition as may be required during peace time. Experimental lots of ammunition will be made and production methods will be studied here also. In addition there will be placed in storage a considerable quantity of additional special machinery and equipment necessary for the production of ammunition of all types. This machinery will be available for installation and operation in case of necessity.

## Ammunition Plants.

"To provide reasonable facilities for the development of the best-known types of ammunition in peace times, including demonstration that their manufacture by production methods in quantity is practicable and can quickly be established on a large scale, as well as facilities from which production can be obtained quickly in case of emergency to provide, with the reserve ammunition on hand, for the maintenance of an army until private plants can be brought into production, the department has decided to retain the following facilities for the development and manufacture of metal components of artillery ammunition:

"By utilizing the buildings heretofore used at Frankford Arsenal for the manufacture of complete rounds of ammunition and by the erection of additional fabricated and government-owned buildings at that place, a plant will be installed for the manufacture in relatively small quantities of all metal components for artillery ammunition, from one-pounder to 240-millimeter, inclusive. It is expected that this plant will manufacture a considerable portion of the peace time requirements and the machinery to be installed there will be selected with care from the large amount of the most modern Government-owned machinery now in private plants. For the reason that much of the equipment at Frankford Arsenal is old, badly worn and not of the latest design, much of it will be removed and replaced with production machinery of the latest types.

"One of the best and largest shell plants located in Chicago has been selected for the storage of large quantities of government-owned machinery suitable for the production of artillery ammunition. This plant was built for the production of shell only and included in the machinery to be stored there will be the equipment necessary to put it quickly into operation at its full rated capacity. In addition to this equipment all extra available space at the plant will be utilized for the storage of many other units of equipment, together with tools, special fixtures and gauges, which can be removed and promptly installed in private plants having the available floor space and engineering knowledge to undertake the manufacture of metal components of artillery ammunition. The equipment stored in this plant will be capable of manufacturing approximately fifty per cent. of the daily requirements of the American Army in the field at the date the armistice was signed. With this equipment it is expected that ammunition can be manufactured in quantities that with the ammunition reserve on hand will be sufficient to provide for the needs of the United States in case of emergency until private plants can be brought into production. In addition to the two plants referred to above, there will probably be installed very complete equipment for use in the development of new types which will in all cases be subjected to the practical test of their manufacture



in small quantities by production equipment and production methods before the types are finally adopted for service use.

#### Facilities for Artillery Manufacture.

"During the war over \$130,000,000 was expended in the building up and increasing facilities of forty-three different plants and three Government arsenals for the manufacture of artillery matériel only. This expenditure has been made in some cases in a small amount for the extension of facilities of commercial manufacturers, while in other cases it has been used to develop large specialized manufacturing establishments like that developed under the supervision of the Dodge Brothers, Detroit, which covers eleven acres floor space and includes facilities and equipment valued at \$10,000,000. These facilities were developed for all purposes, as the manufacture of forgings for guns, the manufacture of all calibers and types of guns, gun carriages and recuperators. Especially in the manufacture of guns and recuperators the resourcefulness and ability of the American manufacturers have been taxed to the utmost. They have succeeded to a marvelous degree in meeting the demands of the War Department for artillery matériel. Delays have occurred, however, in obtaining production of artillery matériel, as many new manufacturing plants and a tremendous amount of special machinery had to be built before artillery matériel could be produced."

#### DEMOBILIZATION AND ENLISTMENTS.

From the Office of the Chief of Staff the following statement was issued on April 26 concerning the progress of demobilization and enlistment:

##### Progress of Demobilization.

Reports show that, according to the latest data on hand, the following discharges of officers and men have been accomplished. Discharges from returned overseas contingents are included.

Officers, 99,295; enlisted men, 1,733,228; total discharges, 1,832,523.

Enlisted men ordered demobilized since Nov. 11, 1918: 1,975,000.

Overseas troops returned to the U.S.: Officers, 32,054; enlisted men, 644,678; total, 676,732.

Detailed report showing troops returned from overseas since Nov. 11, 1918:

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Casuals .....	2,852	109,236
Sick and wounded .....	2,922	94,185
Divisional and organization .....	26,280	441,257
Total .....	32,054	644,678*
Total, officers and enlisted men, 676,732.		

##### Increase in Enlistments.

Total enlistments to date, 18,363. Detailed report showing enlistments reported to date.

Reported daily from depots and depot posts to include early returns for April 26: 7,388; reported weekly from camps up to and including week ending April 19: 10,985; total, 18,373.

Included in the above total of enlistments are the following:

For service in the A.E.F. ....	4,955
For service in the Philippine Department. ....	813
For service in the Panama Canal Department. ....	35
For service in the Hawaiian Department. ....	280

#### STATUS OF R.O.T.C., APRIL 1.

The approximate strength of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps on April 1 was 100,000. At the 308 schools and the twelve districts headquarters 563 officers and 450 non-commissioned officers were detailed. Schools to be qualified for units must maintain under prescribed courses of military instruction at least 100 physically fit male students fourteen years of age or over. Senior units are maintained at colleges, universities, and in a few cases at essentially military schools. Junior units are maintained at secondary institutions, mainly public high schools and military academies.

(a) District. (b) Headquarters. (c) Number of institutions. Number of units—(d) Senior, (e) Junior. (f) Percent of qualified schools in district having Senior units.

a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
1	Boston, Mass.	20	17	6	45
2	New York, N.Y.	11	11	3	24
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	28	22	7	42
4	Raleigh, N.C.	39	29	17	43
5	Nashville, Tenn.	36	12	27	30
6	Columbus, Ohio.	26	21	9	34
7	Chicago, Ill.	27	13	17	26
8	Minneapolis, Minn.	29	20	13	36
9	Kansas City, Mo.	26	20	10	49
10	Austin, Texas.	27	13	15	43
11	San Francisco, Calif.	24	13	12	60
12	Spokane, Wash.	11	9	3	41
Hawaii		2	0	2	...
Porto Rico		2	2	0	100
Total .....		308	202	141	

#### RAPID ARMY DEMOBILIZATION.

What is believed to be a record in the quick discharging of troops is being accomplished at Camp Dix, N.J., thanks to a speedy system evolved by Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, camp commander, and Col. G. H. White, executive officer. Complete organizations of troops which have served abroad are demobilized within forty-eight hours or less after their arrival. In one day Camp Dix discharged a total of 1,789 men, none of whom had been in the camp more than forty-eight hours. In fact, smaller detachments are going through in thirty-six hours, such being the experience that surprised casuals from the 26th Division. A correspondent of the New York Herald in commenting on this said:

"What the Demobilization Department has done has been to adopt and apply the latest principles of centralization and standardization in American business efficiency. Opportunities for short cuts to desired results were discovered. Col. G. H. White, chief of staff to General Scott and camp executive officer, placed every needed facility in creating the new system at the call of Col. T. R. Harker, the camp demobilization officer, the efficient work of whose department was widely known even before its present achievement.

"Branches of the department were shifted, barracks changed into offices and storehouses into annexes of the receiving department, while the whole system was remodeled so that the human stream would flow swiftly but smoothly and by the shortest route from the incoming trains toward the mustering office, which as the hub of operation has been rechristened officially the 'Demobilization Center,' and thence, an honorable discharge in one pocket, final pay in the other and a smile on the face of each former soldier, back to the outgoing trains. In aiding General Scott and his staff in creating the most rapid demobilization system of any army, officers and men of every branch of the Demobilization Department and of co-operating departments have had a part. Workable suggestions from any man were welcomed.

"Men who complete their papers in the morning are usually summoned back to the center for discharge and pay in the afternoon, while afternoon detachments are paid off the following morning. Capt. B. H. Barron is in charge of the general work at the center. The paying-off scene, to a visitor, is probably the most fascinating of the entire process. The men can be paid at the rate of 900 an hour. From the pay desk, the discharged soldier passes before fourteen ticket windows at any one of which he can purchase railroad transportation at the special rate to his home town."

#### A DEFENSE OF A.E.F. CASUALTY REPORTS.

Criticism of the system of recording casualties in vogue in the American Expeditionary Force, and of the accuracy of the resulting figures, was expressed by an officer of long experience in an article published in these columns on March 1 (page 918) under the heading "War Losses of U.S. Army." Through the War Department we receive a reply to these criticisms prepared by the Central Records Office, Adjutant General's Department, American E.F.

##### RECORDS OF DIVISION PERSONNEL ADJUTANT.

Lieut. Col. Earle Booth, A.G.D., under date of April 2, 1919, submitted a "Memorandum to General Davis," in which he says:

"In compliance with your request, I have asked Colonel Smith, Chief of the Casualty Section, to write a reply to the article taken from the Army and Navy Journal. I would like to add a few remarks from the standpoint of the Division Personnel Adjutant, whom this article would have report casualties direct to the War Department and families. Having been personnel adjutant of a combat division for six months in France, four months of which time the division was in the line and suffering casualties, I feel that I am somewhat in a position to speak on the personnel adjutant's side.

##### Difficult Task to Keep Track of Soldiers.

"A personnel adjutant is more or less dependent on company commanders for his report of casualties, and the company commander, being in the thick of battle, thinks first and foremost of his men who are alive and able to fight, as his principal duty is one of combat. In action where the company is advancing the casualties are behind the company commander, and sometimes when the advance is rapid very far behind, so that it is easy to see that it is a somewhat difficult task to keep track of the exact status of soldiers who are not actually with his company when he has an opportunity of consolidating and checking up his men. Men may be missing from his organization who are killed, wounded or stragglers for one reason or another. The personnel adjutant will get a record of the killed, and the majority of wounded, who go through his own field hospitals. However, there are a great many wounded who go through field hospitals of divisions on the right and left flanks of the man's own division, and these the personnel adjutant will not get a record of. There are also a great many soldiers who are only slightly wounded, and who get on trucks or cars going to the rear, and get into evacuation hospitals without passing through a dressing station or field hospital. These the personnel adjutant is unable to get a record of. The stragglers who join other units, possibly units of other divisions which may be retiring from the line to be sent to some other part of the line, may be a hundred miles or more distant. There is no way for the personnel adjutant to keep record of these men. However, the Central Records Office does get a record of these men through their daily change reports and through their hospital reports, so that while they are reported missing by the division and can be reported under no other category, their status can be reported to the War Department from the Central Records Office, where it would be absolutely impossible for the division to report them in any status other than missing. When stragglers join other organizations the only record the organization gets of the man is his name and number.

"Another condition which existed quite frequently at the front will illustrate the difficulties the personnel adjutant would have in reporting casualties direct to the War Department. For example, a thousand replacements arrive at division railroad at six o'clock in the evening. Considerable advance having been made during the past day or two and casualties having been rather heavy, certain parts of the division sector are weak for lack of men. Replacements have been sent up to strengthen this line, and a counter attack being certain, men are immediately rushed to necessary points in the line. They arrive during the night and very probably so shortly before the counter attack commences that it is impossible to get records of the men, as has happened a good many times when they were replacements intended for another division and their records had been sent to the other division, but on the way, due to military necessity, the men were switched to this division. During the counter attack 300 of these 1,000 men become casualties. The division personnel adjutant has no record of these men—how is he going to report them direct to the War Department and to their families? It is utterly impossible. They are reported, however, to the division personnel adjutant, their names and numbers being taken from their identification tags. He in turn reports them to the Central Records Office. Having a complete record of every man who arrives in France, the Central Records Office is able to check up the casualties and properly report them.

"The cable lines were taxed absolutely to their limit during days of combat and would have been unable to handle the increased amount of work caused by each division reporting its own casualties, to say nothing of the individual cables to families.

"These are only a few of the obstacles which would be placed in the way of the personnel adjutant for reporting his own casualties direct, there being quite a number of others, among which there is quite an important one—that of having a shell or aerial bomb dropped on a personnel adjutant's office and all his records destroyed, leaving him 3,000 miles or more from the War Department, responsible for about 28,000 men and no records for them, with many casualties occurring among them every day.

"Having studied the matter very carefully for a year

through every stage from the furthest outpost to the Central Records Office, I believe that I am in a position to say that such a plan as outlined in the article in the Army and Navy Journal is absolutely impossible and not even worthy of consideration, as it is not based upon any knowledge of conditions as they exist during combat or the functioning of a records system."

##### WORK OF THE CENTRAL RECORDS OFFICE.

A memorandum follows which is without signature, but is under date of General Headquarters, A.E.F., France, April 4, 1919. It presents a very admirable picture of the work of the Central Records Office, and both because of its general interest and in fairness to that office we give it in full. It reads:

"Under date of March 1, an article was published in the Army and Navy Journal which severely criticized the system for reporting casualties, in vogue in the American E.F. In this article was quoted the opinion of an anonymous officer 'of long experience,' whose statements showed his absolute ignorance of the plan of reporting casualties that had been actually followed by the American Army in France. In addition, his criticism lacks fairness, in that no allowance was made for the innumerable difficulties which attend the collection and accurate reporting of casualty information in an Army of two million men operating under the conditions our Army encountered in Europe. The Army and Navy Journal article can perhaps be answered best by considering in turn the different points mentioned by the anonymous critic, and enlightening him as to the true condition of affairs regarding each.

"First.—Methods, it is reported, have been antiquated and faulty, and this explains why casualties by the thousand or more are still coming in almost daily nearly four months after the fighting ceased and are not complete at this writing."

"In reply it may be stated that, at no time since Dec. 12, or practically a month after signature to the preliminary armistice, has the number of casualties reported to Washington by the American E.F. approximated 500 in any single day. The average, in fact, has been under 300 per day, including the current deaths in the American E.F. by disease and other causes occurring since the armistice, as well as necessary reports of changes in status of officers and enlisted men from 'prisoners of war' to 'returned to France,' or from 'missing in action' as cable in previous reports, to 'duty,' 'died' or whatever final status subsequent investigation disclosed in each particular case.

"It is true that beginning Jan. 20, 1919, the Central Records Office was required by the War Department to send by overseas courier, lists of 'slightly wounded' cases to supplement and verify such lists as had previously been extracted by the War Department from reports received direct at Washington from every organization in France, reference to which will hereinafter be made more at length.

"No previous report of the 'slightly wounded' had been required of the Central Records Office up to that time. These courier lists necessarily embraced all 'slightly wounded' records from the beginning of the American E.F. to the close of hostilities, and included, roughly speaking, some 100,000 names. As these were reaching Washington at about the time this article was written, it is inferred that these confirmatory records rather than previously unreported casualties were confused in the computation of the 'thousand and more' then being 'almost daily' received.

##### Daily Reports Forwarded to Washington.

"Second.—'Why was not common sense used so as to permit the Personnel Adjutant of each Division to forward to Washington his casualty lists, in addition to forwarding them to a central station?'

"This criticism indicates the anonymous officer's unfamiliarity with actual conditions: for, as a matter of fact, the originals of all daily reports of casualties and changes were forwarded to Washington by each organization in the American E.F. Likewise were the originals of all Daily Reports from Hospitals. As these reports numbered some 10,000 daily during the period of hostilities, each averaging about five names, it is obvious that the forwarding of such reports to Washington by any means than mail or overseas courier was impossible.

"The necessity for some agency to separate casualty information proper from a mass of miscellaneous information as to transfers, sick report and other items of change required on these forms, was precisely the reason for creating the Central Records Office. Such casualty information was checked against independent records of the individuals involved contained on the master cards, copies of sailing lists, rosters and such other permanent records of members of the American E.F. as were assembled in that office. If the casualty checked correctly as to name, number, rank and organization, the identity of the individual was deemed established. The date and nature of the casualty, as well as whether or not same occurred in line of duty, were likewise required in casualty reporting, and were taken from the original casualty report itself. The verified synopsis in each case was then extracted for report to Washington on the daily cable, while so much of such report as was necessary for the permanent military record of the individual was transcribed to his master card. This, in brief, was the function of the Central Records Office.

##### safeguarding Accuracy.

"Due, however, to the misspelling of names contained in duplicates of these same field and hospital reports retained by the Central Records Office, as well as to indefinite, incomplete or often misleading information recorded thereon (averaging about 22 per centum of all cases thus reported), additional reports containing casualties exclusively were required by the American E.F. plan. Such additional reports were compiled by the Personnel Adjutants of Divisions or other complete field units and forwarded daily to the Central Records Office, excepting when the stress of battle conditions delayed their compilation.

"At the start these casualty notifications were forwarded by telegram to the Central Records Office in order that their receipt and subsequent verification might be accelerated thereby. It was early discovered, however, that the telegraph could not be relied upon to convey such exact information as casualty reporting implied. Messages were relayed many times over the circuitous wire systems of France, thereby multiplying errors in name, number and other means of identification. It thereupon became imperative to create a system of courier communication between every part of the battle front as well as connecting important hospital centers with the Central Records Office. The upbuilding of this courier system was attended with unusual difficulties, not entirely overcome at the close of hostilities. Even under the most favorable conditions, the original reports from field organizations and hospitals still continued to carry such proportion of errors in names, or



lack of sufficient data to permit a subsequent cabled report that approximately fourteen per centum of all cases were necessarily thrown into suspense and the necessary means of identification otherwise established frequently with considerable difficulty and at the cost of considerable delay.

"The above statement of conditions surrounding reports originating in the field and hospital could have been in no wise altered by their receipt at a central station in Washington rather than by one located in the heart of France and thereby easy of access by telephone, telegraph and courier to reporting agencies.

#### Impossible to Cable Direct to Relatives.

"This fact seems to dispose of much of the balance of the criticism detailed at length in the Army and Navy Journal. In passing, however, reference might be made to a fallacy assumed in the claim 'That Personnel Adjutants should also have been empowered to notify relatives of men on the casualty lists direct, of a particular casualty that was serious.'

"In other words, cables already overcrowded in handling communications necessary to the conduct of an overseas army as well as carrying a complete daily list of casualties reported immediately upon proper verification, would have been surcharged by individual cablegram susceptible to the fourteen per centum of error above detailed, which error was reduced to approximately one-half of one per centum in the eventual report of the Central Records Office.

"One instance of the liability of error in field reporting may illustrate the danger of direct communication with relatives of casualties. At the conclusion of an engagement, perhaps covering a period of days, when opportunity existed for a check up of shattered companies or other units, information of those unaccounted for would naturally be sought as the basis for a casualty report. A squad leader or another soldier who had become such during the engagement reported having seen John Smith of that particular squad dead on the field as the company advanced. His story was probably corroborated by another comrade. The company was then miles perhaps from where its heaviest casualties had occurred, it had dug in and was awaiting another move. A report of 'killed in action' was thereupon submitted to the Central Records Office. But John Smith was not dead. Insensible because of his proximity to a bursting shell or because of a more direct wound, he had later been carried to a dressing station and then evacuated to a more permanent hospital, American, British or French, where such record of his case was made as circumstances permitted. If such hospital report reached the Central Records Office while the original field report was being investigated, as frequently happened, the two reports were reconciled and relatives of the supposed dead man thereby saved an erroneous announcement of his fate. Wounded cases which were sent to hospitals of our Allies could not be thus readily checked up. French reports of hospital patients were made direct to French headquarters only after weeks, or frequently months, of delay. Such reports as affected Americans were then abstracted by American searchers from these records to become a basis of a corrected casualty report to Washington.

"The only form of direct Army report to relatives permitted under A.E.F. rules, namely, that of burials by chaplains, was early discovered to be so susceptible to error that all such outgoing communications were eventually sent to the Central Records Office for approval before this information was permitted to pass the censor. During hostilities, an average of seventy-five such letters per day were returned to chaplains of the A.E.F. because of incorrect or imperfect addresses or because records of the Central Records Office disclosed the startling fact that the men supposedly buried were alive. A multiplicity of identical names, often in the same organization and among the records of over two million members of the A.E.F. furnished a basis for many erroneous field and hospital reports. Painsstaking care, often impossible under conditions of the initial report, could more readily be exercised in the less distracted atmosphere of the Central Records Office, thus saving approximately ninety-five of every 100 such erroneous initial reports from finally reaching relatives.

#### Checking Up Final Records.

"Such a statement as concludes the Army and Navy Journal article, namely, 'There are some divisions that will have to add several thousand casualties to their lists' (supposedly after March 1, 1919) is likely to excite much unnecessary alarm. Immediately upon conclusion of hostilities, the Personnel Adjutant of each division of the A.E.F. reported to the Central Records Office and checked his final records with those on file in that institution. After conflicting reports were reconciled and necessary corrections made after comparison with permanent records which identified individuals, it was found that one division, for instance—and this division stood first in total casualties of the A.E.F.—had only eighteen casualties which its records at that time disclosed had not been properly reported to Washington.

"It is true that the status of many men of that and other divisions was later changed from 'missing in action' to a subsequently determined status. It was also true that additional casualties were later discovered by analyzing the records of this division. Nothing, however, would seem to disclose the care exercised in casualty reporting by the A.E.F. more clearly than its 'missing in action' lists. At the close of hostilities, these aggregated approximately 16,000 names, exclusive of known prisoners of war, as against some 161,800 carried by British, and approximately 290,000 French cases recorded. By Feb. 1, 1919, the search for those reported missing had reduced the outstanding total to 8,071. As of March 31, 1919, this total was again cut practically in two, the number then totaling 4,924 carried as missing with no further report of sufficient authenticity available to change that status.

#### Overwhelming Percentage of Reports Correct.

"In view of the above statement of particulars, necessarily detailed at some length because of the inability of generalities to convey an adequate summary of the facts, it would seem that the Army and Navy Journal criticism lacked that generosity to those not in a position to immediately refute erroneous statements, which might have been expected of a purely military publication. Mistakes were made. But no unit of service worked long hours at uncongenial tasks with a more sympathetic knowledge that its mistakes dealt with the happiness of those at home than did the officers and enlisted men concerned with casualty reports of the A.E.F. Criticism but rarely takes into consideration the overwhelming percentage of casualty reports which were correct in every detail. It has lacked even an imaginative grasp of conditions which, by reason of modern methods of warfare and the very nature of terrain selected as its seat, baffled description.

"What has been said of the remnants of a company,

its officers all of them casualties, heroically held together through the tide of battle by an undaunted sergeant or corporal? Are exact and complete reports humanly expected under these conditions? What reference has been made to the crowded hospital of combat days, so overpowering in its call for personnel to save life, that to have stopped to record such effort at the time would have been inhuman? What has been intimated as to field records of regiments and other organizations destroyed completely by high explosives, or of temporary hospitals which with their living patients became targets for aerial bombs?

"What of the wounded and dead left in enemy hands by reason of shifting battle lines, many of them to be later buried in unmarked graves? And what of individuals or squads or even platoons blown to bits, thus defying identification, by the bursting of a single shell, or of mangled bodies hidden forever by the debris of mine crater and shell eruption? What of an Army divided by pressing necessity of war's demands so that many of its units fought with forces of our Allies, thus adding to the difficulties of accounting for their personnel?

"Does criticism take these actual and not exceptional examples of war's toll into consideration? Does it expect 100 per cent. efficiency in maintaining exact records under the circumstances and a like efficiency in a plan of casualty reporting from such records? The element of human error enters even such exact businesses as that of life insurance conducted under most favorable peace time conditions. That same element was present in casualty reports from the A.E.F. It was further augmented by a national unpreparedness for eventualities of war. It was multiplied by every handicap that modern warfare could impose.

"Can criticism, to be fair, overlook these facts?"

#### THE ARMY CHAPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It was my good fortune to serve for a while in the same regiment with a young captain who was a first lieutenant when war was declared, but who is now a lieutenant colonel. No doubt he deserved the rapid promotion he received, along with tens of thousands of others, and it is not for his sake that I mention this; but this young officer is the son of a Regular Army chaplain who has served his country wherever the American flag floats, except in Europe, for twenty-eight years, and is now only a major. The son becomes a lieutenant colonel in two years from first lieutenant; the father became a major in seventeen years, and has served as major for eleven years, and during the war received an increased rank, though he is perhaps better qualified to perform his duties than the son is his.

There is something radically wrong here. It may be urged that this is the law, that a chaplain serve seven years as a first lieutenant, ten more as a captain, and then never go any higher than a major. But I question the justice of such a law. The same lawmakers that made it possible for a first lieutenant to become a lieutenant colonel in two years also made the law that held the father of this lieutenant colonel down to a majority after twenty-eight years of faithful service.

Though the law is manifestly unjust to chaplains, in comparison with other officers, yet it has been possible to give the chaplains increased temporary rank during the period of emergency; but have they received it? They have not. They have been in the thick of the fight. They have comforted and cheered the men; they have kept them in touch with home and home folk; they have held services for them, provided recreation, secured loans for them when the poor fellows could not get a cent elsewhere; they have done everything required, and even more than was expected. They have gone over the top with the men, have received wounds, and some have made the supreme sacrifice; and yet they are not regarded as being worthy even of temporary promotion during the emergency! It is not so much a matter of rank as of pay. It has cost those with families more than they have received during the war.

Who is to blame for this? I have talked to several chaplains, and these are some of the answers: One said that the people did not know that there was such discrimination or the law would be changed; that line officers themselves did not know of it; and that even Congressmen did not know that they had passed a law that so discriminated against a class of officers. Another said that neither Congress nor the War Department considered the work of the chaplain as necessary; that higher officials as a rule had little respect for religion and did not consider the morale work of the chaplain, and therefore considered him *de trop* in the Army. Still another blamed the Federal Council of the Churches, saying that the men in control were never in the Army, did not know the work of the chaplain nor his needs, and had done nothing, or had been against the Army chaplains. Still another blamed the churches for not doing something for the men through the chaplains, to show that the chaplain really represented the church. If the churches had demanded that money raised for welfare work be distributed to the chaplains of the various regiments to carry on their work the men in the Army would have recognized that the church was behind the chaplain, and it would have welded them to the church for good; but the church has done nothing of the kind in a systematic way. I believe that it is the indifferent attitude of a divided church that has caused the chaplain not to get his rights during the emergency, and it is only the influence of the church that can cause Congress and the War Department to place the chaplain on an equal footing with other Army officers. They have a work to do which is just as essential as that of the line officer, the doctor, the dentist and the veterinarian.

#### REGULAR ARMY CHAPLAIN.

#### THE SECOND CRUISE MAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read much regarding discharges and releases from active service of men in the Navy and Naval Reserve Forces, but I have never heard how a Regular Navy man on his second enlistment can obtain one. I was honorably discharged shortly before the signing of the armistice, and thinking the war would probably last a couple years longer, like quite a few others discharged at that time, I re-enlisted in the Navy for four years and was given four months' pay as a bonus for re-enlisting.

I haven't a regret for spending four years of my life in the Navy, because the experience is very valuable. But as I have no intention of having the Navy as an oc-

cupation and have opportunities in civil life, I want to get out. I realize the present emergency may last for a while yet, and will gladly remain in active service as long as it does, but when it is all over I think I rate an extended furlough or release as much as do the duration-of-war and Reserve men.

#### SECOND CRUISE MAN.

#### RESERVE INSIGNIA ON INACTIVE DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

War Department Circular 166, dated April 2, 1919, among other things prescribes that Reserve officers on inactive duty must wear the red discharge chevron, just the same as other officers who have been discharged from the Service.

This does not seem quite fair, as we who are in the Reserve feel we are doing a little more, now that the war is over, than the officer who simply takes his discharge and leaves the Service for good, and it does not seem quite fair that we should have to place ourselves on exactly the same basis as he is, by wearing the red discharge chevron. The regulations for the Reserve Corps prescribe that the collar insignia "USR" shall be worn, instead of the "US" that every one wore during the war, and this would seem sufficient to distinguish the Reserve officer from the Regular.

#### MAJOR OF THE RESERVE CORPS.

Aside from the question of the justice of our correspondent's contention that there should be some insignia to indicate Reserve Corps officers, his letter brings up points as to the status of these officers which it is perhaps of interest to explain.

The Army is still organized and operating under the Emergency act, or Selective Service act, of May 18, 1917. G.O. 73, 1918, for the unification of the Army, provides that all commissions, including the Reserve Corps, "shall hereafter be held to be, and regarded as, commissions in the U.S. Army—permanent, provisional or temporary, as fixed by the conditions of their issue." Also that during the emergency "appointments in the Reserve Corps will be discontinued."

General March in his interview of Nov. 23, 1918, explained the present status of officers who entered the Army in the Officers' Reserve Corps, saying that it was "temporary for the emergency as determined by the President." Original commissions of five years were changed to commissions for the period of the emergency, under G.O. 73, thus terminating the five-year provision, he said.

Officers (including those formerly of the Reserve Corps) discharged from temporary commissions in the United States Army and accepted for recommission in the Officers' Reserve Corps, inactive status, will when commissioned be on the same footing as officers originally commissioned in the Reserve Corps. Under Uniform Regulations, Reserve Corps officers do not (as such) wear the uniform of their rank until called to active service. There is no longer any "USR" collar insignia, since on active service Reserve Corps officers become a part of the U.S. Army, and wear the "US"; and on inactive status they do not wear the uniform.

Circular 166, it appears, grants the former Reserve officer the privilege of wearing the uniform (with the red chevron) not because he is a Reserve officer, but because he served in the war and was honorably discharged. The paragraph of Circular 166 as to the red chevron reads in part: "This also applies to discharged officers who accept commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, until called to active duty, when the red chevron will be removed."—EDITOR.

#### COMMUTATION ALLOWANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is about time that the War Department, through Congress, should take up the matter of an increase in the present commutation allowances of rations, clothing and quarters, fuel and light, for retired enlisted men of the Army. These allowances were fixed by act of Congress in 1907 as follows: \$9.50 per month in lieu of rations and clothing and \$6.25 per month in lieu of quarters, fuel and light, and were based on values in 1907. We are all well aware that the price of food has doubled since that year and that the prices of clothing and fuel have increased almost as much.

It would seem only just that the pay of Army retired enlisted men be increased by an additional \$15 for allowances. After a man has served his country faithfully for thirty years he should at least be given enough to exist on. Many old soldiers are now in dire straits trying to eke out an existence on a salary that was not any too much twelve years ago.

G. D.

#### ROTATION IN FOREIGN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is stated that the War Department is calling for volunteers for service in France, to send them over in contingents of 1,000. In justice to the officers and men of the Regular Army regiments which did not get to France during the war, but were held in the States up to war strength with volunteers and sent them as replacement regiments for the Army of Occupation? Then bring those regiments home that have served through the war in France. They sure would be glad to come home, and I believe eighty per cent. of the officers and men who remained in the States, would volunteer to serve in the Army of Occupation.

A like method of transferring regiments from the States to the Philippine Islands was carried on very successfully fourteen years, and everyone was glad when the orders came.

#### HOME GUARD.

#### THE TRANSPORT PERSONNEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that the troops are returning from overseas and receiving all the befitting honors due them, and the Army allows every man or woman who served, whether in France, Italy, Russia or England, to wear a service stripe, why not give this same privilege to the transport personnel of the Army, who alone and for no apparent reason are deprived of this honor.

During the emergency, personnel acted practically in every capacity on the ships, most of them being of the



poorer class of tramp steamers, which carried practically all the ammunition used by the United States during the war. While the Navy has granted a service stripe to every member of the branch who saw service, the Army has ignored entirely their representatives on the ships, even to the extent of refusing to allow them foreign service pay.

Surely, the relatives of those who lost their lives while serving on these transports would welcome the tidings that their loved ones' acts were not forgotten.

J. D. W.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Noting the recent announcement of the War Department regarding the issuance of Victory medals, will not recognition be given to those Army men who were on duty on transports officially attacked by submarines?

The Navy following their policy on the issuance of chevrons will undoubtedly recognize this, and consideration should be given by the General Staff, War Department, and permit a bronze star to be worn for each official submarine engagement.

I. R. R.

#### MORE NATIONAL GUARD UNITS AUTHORIZED

Additional National Guard organizations authorized by the War Department were announced this week. Including those of New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Oregon announced last week, the list is now as follows:

California—regiment Infantry.  
Florida—battalion Infantry.  
Idaho—five companies Infantry.  
Missouri—regiment Infantry.  
New Jersey—regiment Infantry; two companies Coast Artillery.  
New York—four regiments Infantry; four troops Cavalry; twelve companies Coast Artillery.  
Ohio—two regiments Infantry.  
Oregon—four companies Infantry; four companies Coast Artillery.  
Virginia—two battalions Infantry; four companies Coast Artillery.

In addition to these authorized units the following National Guard organizations are in existence and have been recognized by the Militia Bureau:

Arkansas—regiment Infantry; battalion Engineers.  
Colorado—regiment Infantry; troop Cavalry; battery Field Artillery; company Signal Corps.  
District of Columbia—two companies Infantry.  
Hawaii—two companies Infantry.  
Iowa—six companies Infantry.  
Kansas—regiment Infantry.  
Maine—thirteen companies Infantry.  
Minnesota—three regiments Infantry.  
Missouri—regiment Infantry.  
Oklahoma—two regiments Infantry.  
Tennessee—regiment Infantry.  
Texas—three regiments Infantry; six regiments Cavalry.  
Virginia—machine-gun company.  
Washington—regiment Infantry.

#### "JUNE WEEK" AT WEST POINT.

Brig. Gen. Samuel E. Tillman, U.S.A., retired, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, has sent out an invitation to all graduates to come to West Point to do homage to their alma mater during "June Week." This year is the first since 1816 without a graduation, but the opportunity for class reunions is as favorable as ever. Due to the uncertain movements of troops and the many changes in station it has been impossible to reach all alumni.

#### Changes at the Military Academy.

The unusual conditions of the war have been strangely reflected at West Point, the notice of the alumni recalls. On the first of last November the 2d and 3d Classes were sent out of the Academy to help fill the needs of our great Army. Only the "plebe" class which entered in June was left. The 3d Class was returned to the Academy Dec. 1 as full-fledged second lieutenants on the lineal list, to continue their studies until the coming June. On Nov. 2 there entered a class of cadets under the promise of a one-year course, who because of their olive drab uniforms and gold hat bands, were familiarly known as the "orioles." The changes which have followed the cessation of hostilities have so modified the intentions of the War Department that the corps is now entirely in gray, and the following program is officially in effect:

June, 1919—Student officers will receive the diplomas awarded them Nov. 1, 1918.

June, 1920—4th Class A will graduate, this class entered June, 1918.

June, 1921—4th Class B will graduate, this class entered Nov. 2, 1918.

A new class will be entered each year, although the resumption of the normal four-year course is still in process of determination.

The Superintendent who has had charge of the institution during this period will, with the survivors of his class, celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation. It is also assured that still older classes will participate in the reunions. It is expected that a greater number of classes will assemble than have ever before been present; all are cordially invited and their visits hopefully anticipated.

#### Arrangements for June Week.

Major A. E. Potts, C.A.C., has been detailed in charge of arrangements for "June Week" and will look out for returning graduates, who may address their requests direct to him. Accommodations may be had in the basement of Memorial Hall and in the cadet barracks. Messing arrangements will be made with the officers' mess and the cadet mess. In view of the limited accommodations in Memorial Hall (thirty rooms) and the officers' mess, a priority on these will be given to the older graduates. In the past, however, many graduates have preferred to live over their old cadet days in barracks, run a "skin list," and eat at the cadet mess. Grouping in barracks will be as nearly as possible according to classes, and priorities will be granted according to receipt of requests.

The proposed schedule for "June Week" is as follows:

Sunday, June 8—10:45 a.m., "June Week" chapel exercises; 6 p.m., parade.

Monday, June 9—9 a.m., outdoor meet; 6 p.m., parade; 7 p.m., class dinners.

Tuesday, June 10—11 a.m., organ recital; 1 p.m., graduation luncheon and class reunions; 3 p.m., meeting of the Association of Graduates, Memorial Hall; 4:30 p.m., Superintendent's reception to visiting alumni, residents of the post and student officer class; 6 p.m., review of student officer class and corps of cadets by the Superintendent and staff; 7 p.m., class dinners; 8:30 p.m., farewell talk to student officers.

Wednesday, June 11—10:30 a.m., presentation to student officer class of diplomas awarded Nov. 1, 1918.

There is no graduation of any class this year.

The organization of each class proposing to have a reunion is requested to invite classmates not now in the Army and other former classmates (not alumni) whom they desire to see present.

The wheels of progress have wrought many changes at West Point," says the invitation to the alumni. "Come up this June to review old associations, renew old friendships, live over again cadet days in the majesty of the 'Spirit of Old West Point,' and help to keep the spirit of the corps unchanged."

#### PAY OF CADETS IN AIR SERVICE.

From the Office of the Chief of Staff, Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, Office of the Director of Finance, we receive the following information pertaining to the pay of cadets of the Air Service while in training for commission:

"Under a recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Director of Finance has been authorized to make payment of all arrears in cadets' pay while in training for commission, in accordance with the following:

"Cadets in the Air Service in training for commission should have been paid \$100 per month, as follows: Those at flying schools from July 13, 1917, to include June 30, 1918; those at ground schools from Aug. 21, 1917, to include June 30, 1918.

"After July 1, 1918, their pay was reduced to \$33 per month at both flying and ground schools. Cadets serving at flying fields, if placed on flight duty by special orders of the commanding officer of the field at which serving, are entitled to fifty per cent. increase on \$33 per month, for the period covered by such orders.

"Cadets serving overseas in the American Expeditionary Force who received \$100 per month are not entitled to increase for foreign service.

"All cadets who have a just claim for arrears in pay while serving as cadet in training for commission will write to the Director of Finance, Discharged Enlisted Men's Pay Branch, Room 3303, Munitions Building, Washington, D.C., requesting that they be furnished with the necessary blank forms to enable them to properly file claim for back pay which is due them."

#### THE RETURNING TROOPS.

##### 3,174 Sick and Injured Returned Last Week.

During the week ended April 18, 3,174 sick and injured troops were returned to the United States, making more than 100,000 returned since the armistice. The total sick and injured returned during the war is 110,562. There were in hospitals in the A.E.F. on the last date reported 44,172 sick from disease and 9,428 from injury. The following is the estimated number of sick and injured to be returned during the next three months: May, 18,000; June, 9,000; July, 4,000.

##### 26th Division Parade in Boston.

The parade of the famous 26th Division, U.S.A. (New England National Guard), in Boston on April 25 drew the greatest crowd that the city had ever seen and the multitude went fairly wild over the troops that had won such renown abroad and that were the first National Guard troops to arrive in France. This division arrived overseas in September, 1917, and was only preceded by the 1st and 2d Divisions of the Regular Army, the 1st arriving in June and the 2d Division in August, 1917. The reviewing stand was in front of the State House and here the column was reviewed by Governors Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, Carl E. Milliken of Maine, John H. Bartlett of New Hampshire, Percival W. Clement of Vermont, R. Livingston Beekman of Rhode Island and Marcus H. Holcomb of Connecticut. On the stand with the New England governors were Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell, officers of the Army, Navy and of state troops, United States Senators, Members of Congress, state officers and others. The military men on the stand included Major Gen. H. P. McCain, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral S. S. Wood and Capt. W. R. Rush, U.S.N., and Col. Jesse F. Stevens, M.V.M. Major Gen. Harry C. Hale, U.S.A., was in command of the division. It was originally in command of Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., who trained the command and took it to France, where he was in command of the division during a large portion of the time it was on the battle line. Among other officers participating in the parade were Brig. Gen. George H. Shelton, commanding the 51st Infantry Brigade; Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, commanding the 52d Infantry Brigade, and Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne, commanding the 51st Artillery Brigade.

##### 28th Division Parade in Philadelphia.

The first portion of the 28th Division, U.S.A. (Pennsylvania National Guard), arrived at Camp Dix, N.J., from France on April 30 in command of Major Gen. Charles H. Muir, of the Regular Army. During the brief landing at Philadelphia from the transports the troops received a big welcome. They numbered some 6,000, and included the 112th Infantry of the 56th Infantry Brigade, with detachments of other units of the division and a number of casualties.

Col. Frederick T. Pusey, U.S.A., chief Q.M. of the 28th Division, U.S.A. (Penn. Nat. Guard), announced on April 26 that the entire division will be ready to parade in Philadelphia by May 15.

##### 77th Division to Parade.

Major Gen. Robert Alexander, U.S.A., commanding the 77th Division, composed of drafted troops from New York, which made a splendid fighting record in France, has officially announced that the parade of the division in New York city will be held on Tuesday, May 6. A few of the units will not have arrived in time to take part in the parade. The units which will not arrive in time are the Headquarters troops, Military Police, 302d Ammunition Train, 302d Supply Train, 302d Sanitary Train, and the 304th Machine Gun Battalion. All wounded officers and men of the division who have been discharged on account of wounds or disability will have places in the parade, General Alexander announced. Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell said that they probably would march behind their respective organizations. Men of this status who wish to be in line are requested to get in touch with Col. Hugh H. McGee, chief of staff, in the Hotel Biltmore, New York city. The division, it is expected, will parade some 30,000 men, and will march in mass formation. General Alexander has ordered a gigantic service flag made, which will contain a gold star for every one of the 2,692 men of the division who laid down their lives fighting.

#### Wants 80th Division at Camp Lee.

Governor Davis of Virginia has requested the War Department to have the 80th Division, U.S.A., mustered out at Camp Lee, Va. This division is composed of men from Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania who went to France under command of Major Gen. A. Cronkhite, U.S.A. Governor Davis sees no reason why West Virginia and Pennsylvania should not gladly cooperate in this plan of returning the 80th Division as a unit to Camp Lee for demobilization, since there is no camp in West Virginia where the men of that state would naturally be sent, and except for the men from western Pennsylvania who are in the 80th the majority of the drafted men from that state are in another division, which will be returned to Pennsylvania for demobilization. In the event that Governor Davis gets the desired co-operation of West Virginia and Pennsylvania and the consent of the War Department, the return of the 80th will be the big feature of homecoming week in Richmond, and will bring visitors to the capital not only from every part of Virginia, but from West Virginia and Pennsylvania as well. Since the parade of all men who have been in service in the Army and Navy, whether at home or abroad, will be the big feature of the celebration, the parade committee is headed by Brig. Gen. Jo Lane Stern, Adjutant General of Virginia, as chief marshal; C. C. Vaughn is chief of staff, and Major Lawrence T. Price adjutant.

#### Parade and Banquet of 165th Infantry.

The parade of the 165th Infantry, U.S.A. (the old 69th N.Y.N.G.), in New York city on April 28 was the occasion of one of the greatest welcomes ever given a regiment in the city. Led by Col. W. T. Donovan, the regiment was reviewed by Governor Smith of New York. Others in the reviewing party were Governor Allen of Kansas, Governor Cox of Ohio, Governor Borah of Minnesota, those states having men in the 165th as replacements. Mayor Hylan of New York, Mayor Hodgson of St. Paul, Mayor Meyer of Minneapolis, the mayors of several up-state cities and members of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Home-coming Troops were also on the stand. Among other guests on the grandstand were Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Robert Alexander and David C. Shanks, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U.S.N.; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, New York; Col. Louis D. Conley, a former commander of the old 69th. The regiment paraded with gas masks slung and light packs were carried and uniforms clean. The regiment made a fine appearance and looked every inch the fighters they were. In the middle of the 2d Battalion, in its place of honor beside the colors, was carried the gold-starred service flag, symbolic of the 615 men of the regiment who lost their lives in the war. Behind Colonel Donovan was Lieut. Col. Alexander E. Anderson. Major Michael A. Kelly led the 1st Battalion; Major Martin A. H. Meaney the second; Major Van Santvoordt Merle-Smith the 3d Battalion, and a fourth battalion organized out of the headquarters company, supply company, machine gun company and medical detachments was in command of Major A. Bootz. The battalion of wounded men able to walk was in command of Major Thomas T. Reiley. Col. Charles Delano Hise, who took the 165th overseas, marched in the parade with the casual officers.

The Mayor's Committee of Welcome of New York entertained the officers of the 165th Infantry, U.S.A., at an enjoyable dinner at Sherry's in New York city, April 26, as the guests of the city of New York. On the same night the non-commissioned officers and men were guests of the committee at a buffet supper and dance in the armory of the 69th Regiment. The warmth of the greeting at both affairs left nothing to be desired. Mayor Hylan, the heads of many of the city departments and high ranking Army officers were among the guests at the officers' dinner. A number of interesting speeches were made. Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, who was toastmaster, presented an American flag to the regiment in behalf of the citizens of New York.

#### Return of the 167th Infantry.

Brig. Gen. Frank Caldwell, U.S.A., who was in command of the 83d Brigade of the 42d Division (Rainbow), arrived at Hoboken, N.J., from France April 25, with officers and men of the 167th Infantry, U.S.A., which was of the Rainbow Division. The regiment was originally made up from the old 4th Infantry of Alabama National Guard and was under command of Col. William P. Screws of the Regular Army. The regiment was in the 42d Division (Rainbow) and lost 500 men killed in France and had 2,300 wounded, according to regimental statements.

#### Review at Fort D. A. Russell.

Brig. Gen. Peter W. Davison, U.S.A., in command of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., reviewed a brigade of overseas troops on April 18, consisting of the 347th and 348th Field Artillery, under command of Col. S. F. Bottoms. It was the first time that troops ever passed in review at Fort Russell in full overseas equipment, including steel helmets and large numbers of spectators were present from Cheyenne and other places to witness the ceremony. The troops arrived at Fort Russell from Camp Merritt, N.J., for demobilization. The men making up the 347th and 348th were largely from Colorado and Montana. There were also a great number of men from Wyoming, with a scattered few from Idaho. They have all seen service overseas and many of them are wearing their third service stripe.

#### The Old 9th N.G.N.Y.

As many of the officers and men of the old 9th Const Artillery, N.G.N.Y., who served in the U.S. Army during the present war as could be gathered together were specially honored on April 23, in New York city, by a street parade and dinner and entertainment at the armory. It was arranged by the present 9th Const Artillery Corps, N.Y. Guard. The old command was broken up during the war and its officers and men were so scattered among different organizations of the Army that its old identity was completely lost, and as an organization it ceased to exist. Some of the officers of the old 9th did not get overseas after muster into the Federal service, but were retained for duty in the United States. Some of the men of the old 9th, who served abroad, took part with various artillery and trench mortar commands in some of the most notable actions the American troops were engaged in. The present 9th Const Artillery, under Col. G. W. Burleigh, acted as escort to the war veterans, who paraded under Col. John J. Byrne. Civil and Spanish War veterans of the old 9th also paraded, and some cadets of the Xavier High School. At the grandstand on the west side of Fifth avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, the troops were reviewed by Mayor John F. Hylan. Well known officers present included Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, Commodore R. F. Forsberg, Brig. Gen. O. B. Bridgman, Col. Alfred F. Schermerhorn, Lieut. Col. E. Olmstead and Major E. J. Winterroth.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Charles Crawford, Inf., U.S.A., who was placed on the retired list April 23, 1919, for disability incident to the service, was born in Ohio, Dec. 27, 1866, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1889, when he was assigned as second lieutenant to the 10th Infantry. He served a year in camp at Oklahoma City, where his company was maintaining order in Oklahoma territory that Congress had just thrown open for settlement without providing any law for the settlers' government. In 1890 he was transferred to a company serving at Fort Union, N.M., and later served at Fort Wingate and at Fort Apache, Ariz. Colonel Crawford organized and commanded the Indian company of Apaches when Secretary of War Proctor directed this experiment in civilizing the Red Man. In 1896 he was promoted to a first lieutenant in the 21st Infantry and joined it at Plattsburg, N.Y., participated with that regiment in the Santiago campaign during the Spanish-American War and was one year with that regiment in the Philippine Insurrection, serving from July, 1898, until 1900 as regimental Q.M. and as regimental commissary. In 1900 Colonel Crawford joined the 20th Infantry as captain, serving for two years therewith in the Philippines and later another two years' tour, 1900 to 1911. In 1903 he was detailed for four years as instructor at the service schools at Fort Leavenworth in the law and the military art department. He was promoted to the grade of major in 1911, graduated from the War College in 1912 and was detailed on the General Staff in 1913, serving until 1916, when he reported for duty with the 10th Infantry in Panama, reaching the grade of lieutenant colonel the same year and the grade of colonel in 1917. From February to August, 1918, Colonel Crawford served as brigadier general of the National Army in France. He was recommended to receive a brevet for conspicuous gallantry in action in the battle of Santiago and was recommended for citation for services at the second battle of the Marne and the Vesle River. Since his return from France he has been undergoing treatment in the Army General Hospital at Williamsbridge, N.Y.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Col. David Douglas VanValzah, U.S.A., retired, a well known officer of the old Army and a veteran of the Civil War, Indian and Philippine campaigns, died at his home at Lewistown, Pa., April 23, 1919, after months of illness and suffering. Colonel VanValzah was the youngest son of Dr. Thomas and Harriet (Howard) VanValzah and was born near Freeport, Ill., Jan. 5, 1840. He was educated in the public schools and Lewistown Academy, entering business as a clerk in a drug store, continuing in the work of a druggist, four years. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed a first lieutenant of the 12th Infantry of the Regular Army. He served with this regiment in the Army of the Potomac during the entire period of the war, participating in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and the first and second battles of the Wilderness, Cedar Mountain, etc. At the second battle of the Wilderness he was captured and from May until November was held a prisoner in the southern prisons at Lynchburg, Macon, Charleston and Columbia. On Aug. 1, 1864, he was brevetted a captain for gallant service in the battle of the Wilderness, during the campaign before Richmond. On Aug. 10, 1864, he was promoted captain of the 12th Infantry and on Sept. 26, 1866, was transferred to the 30th Infantry. After the Civil War, he was on reconstruction duty in Spottsylvania and other parts of the South until 1869 and then saw hard service on the frontier in Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, New Mexico, etc. In January, 1871, he was assigned to the 25th Infantry and on Oct. 19, 1886, was commissioned a major and assigned to the 20th Infantry. On Oct. 14, 1891, he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel, 24th Infantry, and on May 23, 1896, was promoted colonel, 18th Infantry. He served in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War, his being one of the regiments to land July 31, 1898, and take part in the battle of Manila. On June 20, 1899, after over thirty years' service he was retired at his own request. He was once reported dead in the battles of the Wilderness and his obituary notices were published and his relatives and friends mourned him. He passed through all the perils of war unscathed, save for a slight wound in a thumb, received at Gettysburg. He was a popular and efficient officer. He was married Jan. 7, 1874, to Ellen J. Murphy, of San Antonio, Texas, who survives him. Two nieces, Misses Harriet and Rebecca Parker, of 14 North Main street, also survive him. He was a member of Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Lewistown. His funeral services, including High Mass, were held April 25. Interment was made in Sacred Heart Cemetery.

Lieut. Col. Robert C. Gildart, 343d Field Art., who died at Berncastelle-Cues, Germany, on Feb. 21, 1919, of broncho-pneumonia, as noted in our issue of March 15, page 986, was buried at Cues on Feb. 22. He was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1911. Colonel Gildart's service began at Fort Monroe, Va., where he served until March 15, 1912, when ordered to duty in the Philippines. He served on the coast defenses of Manila Bay from May, 1912, to March, 1915; on the coast defenses of San Francisco Bay, April, 1915, to December, 1915; student officer Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, from December, 1915, to December, 1916; coast defenses New York harbor, December, 1916, to July 13, 1917; in construction work at Rockaway Beach, L.I.; student officer School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., July 13 to September, 1917; attached to 24th Cavalry at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Houston and El Paso, Texas, during reorganization into 82d F.A. Colonel Gildart embarked for France in June, 1918, serving successively with the 345th F.A., as adjutant 165th F.A. Brigade, and with the 343d F.A. While stationed at Veldenz, Germany, he contracted influenza which developed into the disease of which he died. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Robert C. Gildart, 35 Franklin street, Annapolis, Md., and two sons.

Comdr. Isaac Haslett, U.S.N., retired, who died at Morristown, Ohio, April 22, 1919, was born in Ohio Jan. 26, 1844, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1865. He was retired Nov. 8, 1886, for disability incident to the service, after eleven years and nine months sea service and seven years and eleven months shore duty. During his sea service he served in the Monongahela, Susquehanna, Michigan, Lancaster, Manhattan, Colorado, Trenton and Kearsarge, all vessels of the old Navy. On shore duty he was at the Naval Observatory and Hydrographic Office.

Major Bolling W. Haxall, U.S.A., who had been in charge of a remount station at Coblenz, Germany, for

some months, died there of blood poisoning last week, according to a cablegram, said in a press message from Baltimore to have been received by his widow, Mrs. Katherine McClue Haxall, of New York city. Major Bolling was a son of the late Bolling Walker Haxall, of Virginia.

Major H. E. Bunch, M.C., U.S.A., who was injured in an automobile accident near Camp Merritt, N.J., on April 25, when an enlisted man and four civilians, including one woman, were killed, died in the hospital at Camp Merritt on April 27 from a fracture of the skull. Major Bunch, whose home was at Charleston, S.C., was a physician and a graduate of Georgia University. He served two years in France with the British army and then joined the 168th U.S. Infantry in April, 1918, serving with that organization at Chateau-Thierry and in the Argonne offensive, where he was wounded twice. Major Bunch has been with his regiment at Camp Upton awaiting demobilization and had gone to Camp Merritt for the day to visit friends. He was on his way to a train to return to Camp Upton when he received the injuries which resulted in his death. Pvt. Joseph Phillips, of Co. I, Casual Batn., whose home was in Texas, and who was also injured in the accident, died at the base hospital, Camp Merritt, on April 27.

Major Pierre Christie Stevens, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., retired, who died April 20, 1919, at Benvenuto, his home near Berwin, Md., belonged to a distinguished Army and Navy family. For over one hundred years the name of his family was never absent from the rolls of our Navy. Of the four sons of Rear Admiral Thomas Holdup Stevens, 2d, U.S.N., one, Thomas Holdup Stevens, 3d, rose to equal rank with his father in the Navy. Another, Raymond Stevens, was a major in the 23d U.S. Infantry. A third, who died in early youth, had given promise of great literary distinction; and Major Pierre C. Stevens faithfully served the Army during the greater part of over twenty years. He was appointed to the Army in 1898 in the Pay Department, and served first in Porto Rico, then in Atlanta, and successively in the Philippines, at St. Paul, in Washington and at Plattsburg Barracks. Here, in 1914, at the outbreak of the Great War he suffered an attack of heart trouble which finally killed him, and after a winter of great suffering and progressive breaking up of his vital powers he was retired for disability incident to the Service in April, 1915. Two years later, with our entrance into the war, he offered his services and was made supremely happy when he was accepted once more for active service in the Q.M. Corps, and ordered to Philadelphia as disbursing officer of the Expeditionary Depot. The sudden death of his only living brother, Major Raymond R. Stevens, who also had gone from the retired list to the active list to serve his country in its day of need, was a sad blow to Major Stevens just at this time. Yet he labored for more than a year, giving all that he had to give. The emergency being ended, he was relieved from active duty. On Easter Sunday morning, surrounded by his family and friends, he passed away without pain or struggle. His funeral services were held at St. John's, where his family had worshipped for a century. He was buried in the family lot at Arlington with the military honors due him and the mound above him was literally hidden by the flowers sent by relatives and friends. "Major Stevens' ready wit, his keen humor, his fund of delightful anecdote, his quick feeling for poetry and artistic beauty," writes a correspondent, "his gay, magnetic personality, his high sense of honor, and his rare sympathy with all mankind endeared him to high and low alike." His wife, who was Miss Sarah Magruder, of Montgomery county, Md., and his daughter, Miss Marie Christie Stevens (who two years ago christened the destroyer Stevens, named for Major Stevens' father) survive him.

Capt. William Davie Hamilton, U.S.A., died from spinal meningitis on March 10, 1919, after an illness of four days in the base hospital, Camp Dix, N.J. Captain Hamilton entered the first training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., being accepted as a provisional second lieutenant. From there he served with the 58th Infantry at Camp Green, Gettysburg, N.C., from which camp the regiment left for overseas in April, 1918. Captain Hamilton was fortunate enough to be able to go with his battalion in every drive during the summer, having been but slightly wounded and gassed. He was regimental adjutant until he was sent to the States in November with the recommendation for a majority, and to join a division and return with it to France. The armistice was signed while he was returning and he was then sent to Camp Dix. There he was assigned commander of the 66th Co., 17th Batln., 153d Depot Brigade, and served there until his brief illness and death. Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton have been living in Hainesport, N.J., since his return and Mrs. Hamilton will now be at 810 Lake avenue, Wilmette, Ill. She is sincerely thankful for the many kindnesses shown her in Camp Dix in her sorrow.

Word has been received of the death of Capt. Clarence B. Carver, U.S.A., in a hospital at Hieres, France, on April 11, 1919. He was an instructor in schools of the 3d Army Corps, and was formerly attached to the 23d and the 49th Infantry.

First Lieut. Thomas Hart Davis, 12th U.S. Field Art., son of Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, U.S.A., retired, was reported by the War Department "wounded, degree undetermined, July 21, 1918, near Tigny, France," and was later reported by the War Department as "died, date and cause to be determined."

Ensign Lincoln R. Magee, U.S.N.R.F., died at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 25, 1919, after an illness of five days. He was born in New Brunswick, N.J., and entered the employ of the Iron Steamboat Company when a young man and rose to the rank of captain and for years was in command of one of their boats. When the United States entered the European war he entered the Naval Reserves and was commissioned an ensign, serving on board transports throughout the war. He was a member of the Odd Fellows and the Masters and Pilots' Association. He leaves his widow and two children. Their home is at No. 600 West 133d street, New York city.

Dr. Z. T. Sowers, father of Mrs. Eleanor Sowers Faison, wife of Brig. Gen. S. L. Faison, U.S.A., died in the seventy-third year of his age at Washington, D.C., on April 23, 1919.

Richard W. Austin, for the past ten years the representative in Congress of the 2d Tennessee district, died in Washington, D.C., on April 20, 1919, after being critically ill for about a month. Mr. Austin is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Margaret Morrison, of Chattanooga, and by a son and daughter, Comdr. Charles M. Austin, U.S.N., and Miss Jane Austin.

Richard M. Lewis, who died at Waycross, Ga., on April 4, 1919, was the father of Giles F. Lewis, 1st Lieut., 40th Inf., discharged; of 1st Lieut. David J.

Lewis, 305th Machine Gun Battalion, 77th Division, who landed in New York on April 24; of Frank H. Lewis, pharmacist mate, 3d class, discharged; of Mrs. E. G. Mitchell, of Durham, N.C.; and of Miss Dora Lee Lewis, of Waycross, Ga.

Mr. Philip Weigel, father of Major Gen. William Weigel, U.S.A., now in command of the 88th Division in France, died at his home in New Brunswick, N.J., April 29, 1919. He was ninety-two years old and leaves five sons, among them Louis Weigel, a jeweler of Maiden Lane, New York, and two daughters. Mr. Weigel had been a resident of New Brunswick since 1850 and was among its most respected citizens.

Mrs. Beulah Breedlove Clement, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Emory F. Clement, U.S.N., died at Albany, N.Y., on April 26, 1919. Mrs. Clement was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Haywood Breedlove, of Clayton, Ind.

The death of Q.M. Sergt. James Kenny, retired, 23d Inf., U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 4, 1919, aged fifty-four years, closes the career of an efficient and able soldier. Sergeant Kenny was born at Kildare, Ireland, and enlisted in the 18th Infantry in 1881, serving in that regiment at Fort Riley, Kan., and Fort Clark, Texas, in the early 80's and 90's. He served in the 23d Infantry during the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection, 1898-1902; took part in the capture of Manila and Iloilo in the early days and later served in many campaigns with his regiment in the Southern islands. He was retired in 1907 at Plattsburg, N.Y. Since his retirement he was with the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas as a military instructor. He is survived by his wife and four children, who will reside at Plattsburg, N.Y.

Color Sergt. William G. Hardy, U.S.A., retired, who died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, April 17, 1919, aged sixty-nine years, was a well-known character in the old Army. "He composed many trumpet calls now in use," writes a correspondent, "and was known as one of the best trumpeters in the Army. He served over thirty years in the 7th Cavalry and ten years in the 4th Cavalry, from which he was retired. He was in Major Reno's column at Pine Ridge."

Sergt. William R. Kelly, 3d Corps Artillery Park, A. E.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kelly, 517 59th street, Brooklyn, N.Y., passed away in the Evacuation Hospital, Froidours, France, on Feb. 1, 1919. He was sincerely mourned by his comrades. Sergeant Kelly was only nineteen years old and volunteered last June. He went to France last August with his unit, taking part in the last drive, doing duty along the Meuse river.

## AVIATION CASUALTIES.

Lieuts. Charles Moore and E. P. Kreege, Air Service, U.S.A., were killed near Coblenz, Germany, on April 26, when an airplane they occupied fell soon after it left the ground, according to a press message from that city. They were on their way from Coblenz to the 3d Army carnival, which is being held on an island in the Rhine. Lieutenant Moore's home was at Cortland, N.Y., and that of Lieutenant Kreege at Northampton, Pa.

Lieut. Arlington Jolly, Air Service, U.S.A., was killed near Lufbery Aviation Field, Freeport, Long Island, N. Y., on April 27 while testing a "bullet" machine. The wings collapsed while the machine was at a height of 150 feet. Lieutenant Jolly, whose home was in Chicago, and who had seen eighteen months' service overseas, had only recently returned from France.

Lieut. C. E. Hines, Air Service, U.S.A., who has been serving as an instructor at Kelly Field, Texas, was instantly killed there on April 25 when his machine collapsed during a flight. His home was at Lake Charles, La. Cadet Masse, who was flying with him, was slightly injured.

Lieut. Fred G. B. Berger, U.S.N.R.F., and Ensign Harold C. Barron, U.S.N.R.F., lost their lives off Cape May, N.J., on April 29 when a seaplane in which they were maneuvering fell into the sea when the engine stalled. The machine made a nose dive into forty feet of water. Lieutenant Berger had succeeded in unstrapping himself from the seat, but the shock of the fall killed him. Ensign Barron was unable to free himself and was carried down and drowned. A negro sailor who had asked the officers for a ride escaped with a broken leg, being hit with one of the wings of the machine. Lieutenant Berger, whose home was in Pittsburgh, had been at the Cape May station only eight weeks. He wore a decoration for service in Italy. Ensign Barron, whose parents live at Fairview, Pa., had also seen service overseas.

Lieut. L. F. Lankey, U.S.A., Army aviator from Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., was burned to death at St. Petersburg, Fla., May 1, 1919, when his airplane burst into flames and fell. His home was at Bay City, Mich. The accident occurred during a test flight after a new blade had been attached to the machine. The men were touring the state in the interest of the Victory Liberty Loan campaign.

## DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department announces under date of April 28 the names of the following officers who have died in this country at places not mentioned in the printed casualty lists:

Cols. William H. Comegys, retired, and Seldon Day, retired.

Lieut. Col. Clyde J. McConkey.

Capt. Fielding M. Wilhite.

Lieuts. Oscar E. Hedrick, M.C., Edwin F. Sampson, M.C., Walter A. Runyan, Ralph G. Koontz and Francis J. Wilson.

## DEATHS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department on April 30 reported the following deaths from accidents and other causes:

Comdr. Isaac Haslett, U.S.N., retired, died at Morristown, Ohio, April 22, 1919. His sister, Mrs. Mary E. Woods, resides at Morristown, Ohio.

Comdr. Charles Nelson Atwater, U.S.N., retired, died at Boston, Mass., April 22, 1919. His wife, Mrs. Mary Snowden Atwater, resides at Province Lake, N.H.

Lieut. Phillip Mullen, U.S.N., died at naval hospital, Fort Lyons, Colo., April 24, 1919, from tuberculosis of the larynx. His wife, Mrs. Anna Agnes Veronica Mullen, resides at 515 Park place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. Arthur Hall Drane, Med. Corps, U.S.N., died at City Hospital, Columbus, Ga., April 1, 1919, as the result of tubercular peritonitis. His wife, Mrs. Ella Bess Drane, resides at Buena Vista, Ga.

Lieut. John W. Ross, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Missouri, died on board the U.S.S. Missouri at Brest, France, as the result of natural causes. His wife, Mrs. Sue M. Ross, resides at 2128 Thirteenth street, S.E., Washington, D.C.

Ensign Lincoln Reid Magee, U.S.N.R.F., died at U.S.



Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., on April 25, 1919, as the result of ulcer of stomach. His wife, Mrs. Carrie Magee, resides at 3801 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Gun. Charles Eli Huzzard, U.S.N., died at naval hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., April 25, 1919.

Rttn. William Dallman, jr., U.S.N., died on board the U.S.S. Bushnell on April 27, 1919, as the result of acute pleurisy.

Chief Mach. Mate Samuel John Hissett, jr., U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Lake Superior, died at naval station, Guantanamo Bay, April 24, 1919, from the effects of a fall.

Q.M. 3d Class Edward Henderson McGehee, U.S.N. R.F., attached to Officers' Material School Naval Auxiliary Reserve, Pelham Bay, New York, was drowned while swimming at the West Side Y.M.C.A., New York, N.Y., April 12, 1919.

Chief Mach. Mate Laurence Lenchan, U.S.N.R.F., attached to the 3d Naval District, was drowned in sinking of tug Freehold, S.P. 347, at Pier 54, North River, while docking Saronia April 17, 1919.

Seaman 2d Class Floyd Frederic Young, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. New Mexico, was accidentally drowned April 20, 1919.

Mess Attendant 1st Class Richard Jones, U.S.N.R.F., attached to U.S.S. Roanoke, was drowned on April 7, 1919.

Seaman R. C. Kennedy, U.S.N.R.F., attached to U.S.S. Lake Traverse, was accidentally drowned by falling overboard while working over side of the vessel April 18, 1919.

Seaman 2d Class Charles John McKnight, U.S.N., attached to submarine base, New London, Conn., was accidentally drowned while canoeing April 22, 1919.

Mess Attendant William L. Campbell, 3d Class, U.S.N., was drowned April 24, 1919, while swimming off the U.S.S. Zealandia.

#### SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Col. George Montgomery, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Clara B. Hyde, of Greenwich, Conn., were married at St. James Church, New York city, on April 30, 1919, by the Rev. Dr. Frank Crowder, the rector, and the Rev. George Thompson, of Greenwich, Conn. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde and was given away by Col. Arthur P. S. Hyde, U.S.A. She wore a dress of white crepe meteor trimmed with point applique lace and a veil of point applique lace which had been worn by her grandmother. She wore a pearl necklace and a brooch of sapphires and diamonds, a present from the bridegroom. Her only attendant was Miss Lillie Harper. A reception was held in the home of the bride's mother. Among the guests were Major Gen. William Crozer, U.S.A., and wife; Senator and Mrs. George W. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root, Mr. E. Francis Hyde, Col. and Mrs. Thomas Denny.

Mr. John Campbell Greenway announces the marriage of his sister, Miss Sara Irvine Greenway, to Col. William Lordan Keller, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on April 23, 1919, at Hot Springs, Ark.

Lieut. Col. Douglas B. Netherwood, U.S.A., and Miss Harriet Van Cortlandt Bowne, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Francis Draper Bowne, of Flushing, L.I., were married in that city April 30, 1919, in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, of Manhattan, and the Rev. Henry D. Waller, of St. George's.

Lieut. Col. Henry Rozer Casey, U.S.A., and Miss Hortense Steinhardt Russell announce their marriage on March 19, 1919, at San Francisco, Calif.

Cards have been issued announcing that Mr. and Mrs. Edgar E. Clark announce the coming marriage of their daughter, Helen Hazel, to Major Layson Enslow Atkins, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on May 10 at St. Thomas Church, Washington, D.C., at five o'clock in the afternoon. A reception at Raucher's will follow the marriage ceremony. Members of the corps have been bidden to both events. The bride lives at 1818 19th, N. W. Washington.

Lieut. Theodore E. Chandler, U.S.N., and Miss Beatrice Bowen Fairfax, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Fairfax, were married at the home of the bride's parents in Washington, D.C., April 28, 1919. A reception was held at Raucher's afterward. Lieutenant Chandler is the son of Capt. Lloyd Chandler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chandler, and a grandson of the late William Eaton Chandler, once Secretary of the Navy. The bride's attendants were Misses Elliot Peckham, Enid Sims, Frances Hampson, Margaret Harding and Rosalie Waters. The best man was Lieut. Samuel P. Jenkins. The ushers were Lieutenants Smith, Hicks, Adams, Collins, Graf and McCrea, all classmates of Lieutenant Chandler at the U.S.N.A. in 1915. Lieutenant Chandler has been ordered to duty as executive officer of the destroyer Chandler, named for his grandfather, which is now building. He will be stationed in Philadelphia until she is completed, after which he and his bride will go to Newport, to which place he will be ordered to duty.

Lieut. Eric T. W. Boquist, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Bacon, daughter by a former marriage of Mrs. Edwin Sweetser Merrill, were married in New York city April 30, 1919, in the Broadway Tabernacle by the Rev. Rufus K. Boyd, of Little Falls, N.J., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle. The bride was given away by her stepfather, Edwin S. Merrill. She wore a gown of ivory white satin brocaded with silver and trimmed with rose point lace. Her tulle veil was held with a coronet of rose point lace, and she carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Lillian Jane Bacon was her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Vera Merrill, Marjorie Barberie and Marie Wade. A reception followed in the home of the bride's mother, 340 West Seventy-first street.

The engagement has been announced in Paris, France, of Miss Joan Allen, youngest daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Frederick H. Allen, U.S.N.R.F., on duty there, and Lieut. Goodhue Livingston, jr., U.S.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, of 38 East 65th street, New York city, and Southampton, L.I.

Miss Jean Hay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis Hay, of No. 162 Clinton avenue, Newark, N.J., and Ensign Albert Newmann Rock, U.S.N.R.F., son of Capt. and Mrs. George H. Rock, U.S.N., were married in Grace Episcopal Church, Newark, N.J., April 29, 1919, by the Rev. Charles L. Gomph, rector. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. The bride's attendants included her sister, Miss Virginia Hay; her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Carter;

Misses Mary Cumming, Edith Parker and Christine Boggs, of Newark; Miss Jane Hurd, of New York, and Miss Mary Chaffer, of Providence, R.I. The best man was Mr. Robert D. Connor, of Flushing, L.I. Among the ushers was Capt. Donald Spicer, U.S.M.C.

The engagement was announced on April 29 by Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Second Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. Stettinius, of their daughter, Miss Isabel Stettinius, to Major John B. Marsh, U.S.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Marsh, of New York city. Miss Stettinius has been one of the most widely known members of the young set in Washington and New York city since her introduction to society three years ago. She has been active in various forms of relief work. Major Marsh was graduated from Harvard in 1908. He saw service in France with the 77th Division and recently joined the Liquidation Commission in Paris.

Mrs. James J. Olson, of Leavenworth, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., announces the engagement and approaching marriage of her eldest daughter, Rosalia Cecilia Olson, to Capt. Virgil Eugene Caldwell, U.S. Inf., stationed at Newport News, Va. Miss Olson is a member of the younger society set of Leavenworth and is the possessor of a rich contralto voice. She has been a member of the choirs of the Sacred Heart and First Presbyterian churches of that city and of St. Ignatius Church at Fort Leavenworth. Captain Caldwell was a member of the 4th Provisional Class of Officers at Fort Leavenworth. After leaving there he was stationed at Gatun, Canal Zone, Panama, and Camp Lee, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilbur Topf, of Binghamton, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Kingsland Topf, to Capt. Leland Hazelton Hewitt, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. No date has been set for the marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Smith announce the marriage of their daughter, Eileen Audell, to Capt. Alfred George French, 22d U.S. Inf., on April 26, 1919, at Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Richards Ford, of New York city and Roseland, N.J., announce the engagement of their daughter, F. Taliaferro Ford, to Capt. T. Shipley Thomas, U.S.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Thomas, of Germantown, Philadelphia. Captain Thomas returned from France last week on the Leviathan, having served for thirteen months on combat duty with the 1st Division as intelligence officer of the 26th Infantry through every engagement in which the 1st Division took part. After the armistice he attended the Army Intelligence School at Langres and was an honor graduate. He then served as adjutant of the 180th Infantry Brigade of the Army of Occupation. Miss Ford has been working for the American Committee for Devastated France.

Miss Ray Slater, daughter of Mrs. Horatia Nelson Slater, of Beason street, Boston, and 270 Park avenue, New York city, was married to Dr. James B. Murphy, a famous pathologist of the Rockefeller Institute, and until recently on the staff of the Surgeon General of the Army with the rank of major, on April 28, 1919. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's mother at 270 Park avenue. Miss Slater was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Horatio N. Slater, and had as her maid of honor Miss Adrienne Iselin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin. Dr. A. Raymond Dochez, of Baltimore and the Rockefeller Institute, was best man. The ushers were Major Russell L. Cecil, U.S.A.; Dr. Francis Peabody, of Boston; Dr. George Draper and Dr. Walter W. Palmer, of New York. The Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Drury of St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., performed the marriage ceremony. Miss Slater wore a gown of white satin made with a court train and carried a shower bouquet of white orchids. The tulle veil was held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms, encircling the cap-like headpiece. A reception and luncheon followed the ceremony, and after the honeymoon Dr. and Mrs. Murphy will make their home in New York city. At the outbreak of the war Miss Slater offered her services to the government, and after a course in commercial efficiency has devoted herself to war relief work and has become a volunteer employee of the State Department in Washington, D.C., where she was at her tasks until quite recently.

The engagement of Miss Mildred Salmons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Salmons, of San Diego, Calif., to Lieut. George S. Wear, 21st U.S. Inf., was announced at a luncheon given by Miss Katherine Little at the U.S. Grant Hotel, San Diego, on April 21.

Lieut. Henry R. Benjamin, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Dorothy Rennard were married in St. Thomas Church, New York city, April 28, 1919, the wedding being largely attended. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Clifford Rennard, of No. 70 East 77th street. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Everts Benjamin and grandson of the late Mr. Henry H. Rogers, for whom he was named.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas T. Craven, U.S.N., are staying at the Westminster, Q and Seventeenth streets, Washington.

A son, Donald Parker Spalding, jr., was born to Lieut. D. P. Spalding, 63d Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Spalding at Baltimore, Md., on April 25, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. James D. Taylor, Inf., U.S.A., have taken an apartment at 144 East Thirty-sixth street, while Colonel Taylor is on duty in New York city.

Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, wife of Rear Admiral Eberle, U.S.N., who has been in New York during the stay of the Atlantic Fleet there, returned on April 30 to Washington.

Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer, wife of Captain Palmer, U.S.N., who went to Atlanta, Ga., for the grand opera season, has returned to her home on Connecticut avenue, Washington.

Mrs. John McGowan and Miss Anna McGowan, widow and daughter of the late Admiral McGowan, U.S.N., have gone to Atlantic City, N.J., where they will spend the month of May.

At the meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O.L.U.S., in Philadelphia, May 7, Companion Major Joseph Leidy, M.D., will speak of "Poison Gas in Modern Warfare," illustrated with films.

Mrs. William F. Halsey, wife of Lieutenant Commander Halsey, U.S.N., with her two children, has taken a cottage at Virginia Beach, Va., which they will occupy for the remainder of the spring.

Mrs. William B. Reynolds is in Rochester, Minn., under the care of Dr. Charles H. Mayo. Her address is the Kahler.

A son, John R. Sullivan, U.S.N., was born to Lieut. John R. Sullivan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sullivan at Albany, N.Y., on April 12, 1919.

A son was born to Major James B. Ord, assistant military attaché, American Legation, The Hague, Holland, and Mrs. Ord on April 26, 1919.

Mrs. Adam Kramer, widow of Major Kramer, 6th Cav., U.S.A., is at present residing at 2721 Tremont avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Norman Jensen, U.S.N., have moved from their apartment in the Burlington to 2110 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C.

A son, Robert Stevenson Haggart, jr., was born to Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Haggart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Haggart at Philadelphia, Pa., on April 20, 1919.

A son, Hugh Chapman Minton, jr., was born to Major H. C. Minton, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Minton at McKeesport, Pa., on April 16, 1919.

A daughter, Mollie Patricia Woodward, was born to Lieut. Carl E. Woodward, Field Art., A.E.F., and Mrs. Woodward at New Orleans, La., on March 9, 1919.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Townsend Whelen, U.S.A., have moved from Pelham Courts and taken an apartment at the St. Nicholas, 2230 California street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Edgar Jones, of New York city, wife of Colonel Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is visiting Mrs. Vernon Roberts at the Wellesly, 2528 Wells street, Milwaukee, Wis. Colonel Jones and Captain Roberts are overseas.

Mrs. William F. Hoyce has recently moved to her parents' new home at 1855 Lake Drive, Grand Rapids, Mich. Lieutenant Colonel Hoyce is at present with the 1st Division, Regulars, in the Army of Occupation.

Mrs. Hovey, of Portsmouth, N.H., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Austin M. Kautz, wife of Captain Kautz, U.S.N., at her home on R street, Washington, left there on April 25 for New York.

A son, Thomas Rees Cramer, was born in New York city, on April 23, 1919, to Major and Mrs. Raymond V. Cramer, Field Art., U.S.A., of West Point, N.Y. Mrs. Cramer is a daughter of Col. Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

Mrs. Henry Leonard, wife of Major Leonard, U.S. M.C., retired, entertained at dinner in Washington on April 29 for Mrs. Benjamin A. Lathrop, who is in Washington for the work of the American Fund for French Wounded.

Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., entertained at a dinner of sixteen at the marine barracks, Washington, on April 24, when Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt were the guests of honor.

Mrs. George Converse, widow of Admiral Converse, U.S.N., has lately had as her guests at her apartment at the Oakland, Washington, her daughter, Mrs. Augustine Derby, and her granddaughter, Miss Olga Derby, of Rye, N.Y.

A daughter, Martha Goode McIntyre, was born to Lieut. James D. McIntyre, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. McIntyre on April 9, 1919, at Montgomery, Ala. The baby is a granddaughter of Major Gen. Frank McIntyre, U.S.A.

Col. and Mrs. William S. Weeks, U.S.A., entertained at dinner at the Café St. Mark, Washington, on April 29, their guests being Lieut. Col. and Mrs. S. T. Au-sell, U.S.A.; Major and Mrs. Munson, Mrs. Goff, Major Bright, Major Smith and Miss Anne Chase.

Mrs. Robert R. Ralston, wife of Colonel Ralston, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., now on duty overseas, had as her guest last week at her apartment at the Cordova, Washington, Colonel Ralston's mother, who was on her way from Florida to her home in Pennsylvania.

Lieut. Alexander S. Wotherspoon, U.S.N., spoke at the Friends' School, Washington, on April 28, of which he was an old pupil, taking as his subject the surrender of the German navy. Lieutenant Wotherspoon was attached to the U.S.S. New York, the flagship of Admiral Sims.

Lieut. Col. Claude K. Rhinehardt, who was seriously injured March 22 when his airplane fell from a height of fifty feet near Penn Field, Austin, Texas, is making a good recovery and expects to resume active flying at the end of a month's leave.

Mrs. Edgar Hall Thompson was the guest of honor at a large luncheon and bridge given by Miss Kaster in Newark, N.J., on April 28. Mrs. Thompson and children will leave the middle of May for Spring Lake, N.J., where she has taken the Brown cottage, 1404 Fourth avenue, until Nov. 1.

Mrs. Stephen A. Mills has rented her house in Washington and with her daughter, Katherine Mills, who has been nursing at Camp Meade, for the past six months, will spend the summer at her cottage at Hague-on-Lake George, New York. Miss Dorothy Lee Mills is on duty with the Y.M.C.A. with the American Army of Occupation at Coblenz and expects to remain overseas until the autumn.

May 28 will be observed at Falconer, N.Y., by the schools there as a memorial day hereafter. This day was chosen by the school board because it is the date upon which Capt. Henry Mosher, U.S.A., late of this village, met death in France while fighting at Cantigny. Captain Mosher attended the Falconer high school, and was the first Falconer man to die in action overseas. His bravery in that action won for him the Distinguished Service Cross.

Mrs. Hugh S. Brown and son, Billy Sproul Brown, of Beacon street, Brookline, Mass., have just returned after a week's stay in New York city, where they were the guests of Governor Allen and party of Kansas, who chartered a boat to go down the harbor to meet the transports Mobile and Manchuria with troops of the 35th Division. Colonel Brown, who is in France, commanded the 130th Field Artillery until it left for the States. Mrs. Brown and son were registered at the Hotel Astor.

The following are recent additions to the Army and Navy colony at the Hotel Helley, New York city: Ensign H. P. Dickinson, Lieut. Comdr. C. Austin, Comdr. E. S. Stratton and wife, Ensign E. W. Windsor and mother, Lieut. F. L. Waters and mother, Lieut. W. S. Delany and wife and child, and Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Lewis and wife. Mrs. J. A. Day and son are at the "Helley" awaiting the arrival of Col. J. A. Day from overseas. Mrs. C. B. Hodges, wife of the late Major Gen. C. B. Hodges, is making her home at the "Helley."



Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Alley, U.S.A., have taken an apartment in the Knickerbocker, 1840 Mintwood place, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. S. W. Anding, U.S.N., are located at 1630 Walnut street, Philadelphia, while Colonel Anding is on duty with the University of Pennsylvania.

Major Gen. and Mrs. William W. Wetherspoon, U.S.A., who have been visiting at the Grafton, in Washington, entertained there at luncheon at the Café St. Mark on April 26.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Andrews, U.S.A., have returned to Washington from Asheville, N.C., where they have spent the past three months, and are at their apartment at the Cordova.

A musical fantasy, "Fairly Lane," written by Mrs. Edward G. Bliss, wife of Major Bliss, U.S.A., and daughter-in-law of Major Gen. Tanker H. Bliss, U.S.A., was presented at the Belasco Theater in Washington on April 29.

Major and Mrs. Charles Winslow Elliott, Inf. U.S.A., have taken an apartment at the Wentworth, 707 Twentieth street, N.W., Washington, while Major Elliott is on duty with the Committee on Education and Special Training.

Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd H. Chandler, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on April 26 at the Café St. Mark, Washington, for the wedding party of their son, Lieut. Theodore E. Chandler, U.S.N., and Miss Beatrix Fairfax, who were married on April 28.

Messrs. Lockwood, Greene and Company, engineers, of Boston, Mass., announce with pleasure the appointment of Brig. Gen. William H. Rose, U.S.A., as manager of their New York office, Architects' Building, 101 Park avenue, New York city. General Rose is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1903.

Col. and Mrs. Daniel H. Gienty, U.S.A., entertained at dinner at the Wardman Park Inn, Washington, on April 26, when their guests of honor were Col. and Mrs. John K. Herr, U.S.A. Those invited to meet them were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, Col. and Mrs. Harvey D. Higley, Major and Mrs. W. Philip Jernigan, Lieut. Roger Deming and Major Fred Herr, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, late U.S.A., and Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a dinner and dance at their home in New York city April 30, in honor of their son, Cornelius Vanderbilt, who served as a private in the 27th Division and the 13th Division, U.S.A., with his father during the war, and reached his twenty-first birthday on April 30. Many persons prominent in military and society were present.

Among the officers who arrived at New York April 26 from France was Brig. Gen. George G. Gately, of the Regular Army, who was in command of the 67th Field Artillery Brigade, and Col. George E. Leach, of Minneapolis, Minn., in command of the 151st Field Artillery. General Gately said that his brigade supported practically every combat division in France, including the Rainbow Division. During its tour of the front the brigade fired 600,000 rounds of ammunition, he declared.

Major John McA. Webster, U.S.A., retired, and wife, who spent the past winter in Shelbyville, Ind., and have lived at the Plaza Hotel, Chicago, Ill., since April 1, will leave there for their summer home on Mackinac Island, Mich., May 5. Their grandson, Master George Webster Pond, a cadet in the Lower School of Morgan Park Military Academy, near Chicago, Ill., will spend the summer with them. This youngster is the son of Col. George B. Pond, U.S.A., and grandson of the late Brig. Gen. George E. Pond, U.S.A.

Lieut. Comdr. Joel T. Boone, M.C., U.S.N., was decorated with the Croix de Guerre, with palm, at the request of the French government, by Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt in Washington on April 28. Marshal Petain cited him for acts of gallantry with the French armies of the north and northeast between Oct. 2 and 10, 1918, when he was constantly circulating among the attacking companies and aiding in the evacuation of the wounded from the battlefield under heavy artillery and machine gun fire. Lieutenant Commander Boone has also been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for acts of gallantry at Belleau Wood in June, 1918, at Thiercourt in September, 1918, in the St. Mihiel offensive and in the Champagne in October, 1918. He has also been cited for the Medal of Honor for acts of valor in the Soissons offensive of December, 1917.

Mrs. Sillman, wife of Col. Robert H. Sillman, U.S.A., who leaves San Francisco on the May 5 transport for Vladivostok, has taken an apartment at the Westminister, Seventeenth and Q streets, Washington, D.C. Colonel Sillman has been stationed at Camp Travis, Texas, since September, 1918, and assisted in the organization of the 18th Division. He was in command of the 86th Infantry, and when that regiment was demobilized, he was assigned to the convalescent center at Camp Travis. The Colonel had previously requested service abroad either in France or Russia. Colonel Sillman, in addition to his service in the Philippines, served three years in China. In 1911, he was assigned to the 15th Infantry, then stationed at Texas City, and soon after his assignment, this regiment was ordered to the Philippines. While en route, a wireless message was picked up to the effect that there was a revolution in China, and the orders of the regiment were changed. They stopped at Manila, and their orders were again changed, this time one battalion only being sent to China. Colonel Sillman was attached to this battalion. He remained in China for three years and during the last six months of his service was military attaché at Peking. It was while on leave during the last year of his stay in China, that he went to Vladivostok. While he was in Washington recently, some information was needed about Vladivostok and he was able to supply it from his personal notes and diary.

Col. R. H. Kelley, Inf. U.S.A., has been awarded the Croix de Guerre with gold star by French army order dated March 21, 1919. The citation refers to the second phase of the great Argonne-Meuse offensive, Oct. 8 to 31, 1918. The 29th Division—including the 116th Infantry, Virginians—constituted part of the 17th French Corps and captured its assigned objective, the Grande Montagne. This important height dominates the country from Verdun to far north of Montfaucon. The position was taken and held by the 29th Division in spite of a most stubborn defense and a series of desperate counter-attacks by the Germans. The citation, signed by General Petain, states that Colonel Kelley, as division machine gun officer, afterwards commander of the 116th Regiment of Infantry, "gave constant proof of courage and energy; he refused to relinquish his command although suffering severely from gas inhalation, permitting himself to be evacuated only at the end of the offensive, thus demonstrating to the highest degree the qualities of fortitude and personal sacrifice."

Mrs. Waterhouse, wife of Col. S. M. Waterhouse, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has gone to Excelsior Springs, Mo., for a course of treatment at the baths.

Mrs. J. H. H. Scudder has taken an apartment at 2128 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, where she will reside until Major Scudder's return from Siberia.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of Major General Commandant Barnett, Marine Corps, is the guest of Mrs. Preston Satterthwaite at her home at Great Neck, L.I.

Major Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier, U.S.A., entertained at luncheon in Washington on April 27 at the Chevy Chase Club in honor of the British Ambassador and the Countess of Reading.

Col. James A. Moss, U.S.A., who went to France last June in command of the 367th Infantry (Buffaloes), is now on duty as executive officer, in the office of the Provost Marshal General, at general headquarters, A.E.F.

Mrs. Robert L. Bullard, Miss Bullard and Master Keith Bullard are at the Brighton, Washington, D.C., awaiting the expected return from France of Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A. General Bullard has been absent about two years.

Lieut. Robert Todd Whitten, U.S.N., has been spending a few days leave with Mrs. Whitten and his small son, Robert Todd Whitten, Jr., at the home of Mrs. Whitten's parents, Judge and Mrs. Moss in Annapolis, Md. Lieutenant Whitten is attached to the U.S.S. Mountains.

Mrs. Harry Steele, wife of Colonel Steele, U.S.A., gave an attractive luncheon at their home in South Pasadena recently. Among those present were Mrs. J. M. Williams, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. D. C. McDonald, Mrs. Mygatt, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. R. L. Avery, Mrs. J. H. H. Scudder, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. Ocletree, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Dutton.

The first Victory Loan and Welcome Home parade of Montclair, N.J., on April 26, was reviewed from the Mayor's stand by Brig. Gen. Clarence Page Townsley, U.S.A., retired, former Superintendent of West Point, and at the beginning of the war commanded the 30th Division in France. General Townsley was the guest of the Mayor for the occasion.

Brig. Gen. John W. Rackman, U.S.A., commander of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery, and attached to the Department of the Northeast, with headquarters at Boston, has gone to Washington to attend a conference on improvements and changes in the coast defense stations of the United States. He will submit to the conference a plan of the coast defenses of New England with recommendations for their change and improvement.

Lieut. Col. John J. Burleigh, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., chief of staff, 77th Division, did not return with the division as was stated, but elected to remain on duty with the A.E.F., and has been selected for service with the chief of staff of the Service of Supply, with headquarters at Antwerp, Belgium. Colonel Burleigh is among the fortunate few of the Regular Army to receive the award of the Croix de Guerre, the palm and also has two citations for distinguished service.

The British government has recently honored Major Gen. James H. McRae, U.S.A., by awarding him the decoration of Commander of the Bath, a high military order of which only a limited number are given. The presentation was made at Chaumont, General Pershing's headquarters, and by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. General McRae had, the week previously, been decorated by General Pershing, who presented him the Distinguished Service Medal.

Col. W. B. Graham, Gen. Staff, who has been in France since last July, serving until recently on General Staff of the 8th Corps on General Allen's staff, has been transferred to Germany, where he has taken over the duties of port commander at Coblenz, as G4 of the 3d Army. Mrs. Graham and daughter, Violet, are still in Washington at the Wyoming, where Miss Cartwright and Miss Phyllis Pulliam, sister and niece of Mrs. Graham, have spent the winter with her.

The nineteenth anniversary of the raising of the United States flag in American Samoa was celebrated at the U.S. Naval Station, Pago Pago, Tutuila, Samoa, on April 17. The formal exercises took place at the customs house, and included an address by Comdr. John M. Poyer, U.S.N., who is Governor of American Samoa; an address by Judge M. Noble, a battalion review and music by a native band, which played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Various sports took place in the morning and afternoon. The judges included Lieut. Comdr. B. M. Snyder and Louis W. Strum and Lieuts. F. G. Linde and Herbert Dumstre, U.S.N.

Col. and Mrs. R. H. Patterson, U.S.A., of Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., are visiting their son, Mr. H. W. Patterson, and his wife at their charming home, Wildwood, on the Garrard estate at Columbus, Ga. They are being extensively entertained and are enjoying the delightful southern spring weather. From Columbus, they expect to visit relatives at Mrs. Patterson's old home, Savannah, before returning to Connecticut. As a reward for meritorious service rendered the Columbus Railroad Company since his connection with them for the past six years, Mr. H. W. Patterson has succeeded T. W. Peters, as commercial agent of the Stone and Webster interests in Columbus, Ga. Mr. Patterson is a graduate electrical engineer from Georgia Tech.

Nine officers were decorated at Governors Island, N. Y., on April 25, when Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., by direction of the President, presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Brig. Gen. William C. Davis, U.S.A.; Guy E. Tripp, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Col. William A. Hayward, U.S.A., formerly in command of the 369th Infantry; James F. McKernon, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. Grayson P. Murphy, U.S.A.; Herbert E. Shreve, U.S.A., and Burton J. Lee, M.C., U.S.A., and Lieut. Charles H. Peck, U.S.A. The Distinguished Service Cross was presented to Capt. Joseph Walker, 76th Field Art., U.S.A. Colonel Hayward and Major Lorillard Spencer, formerly of the 369th Infantry, were presented with the medal of the Legion of Honor at the City College stadium, New York city, on April 27, the formal award being made by General Collardet, military attaché of the French Embassy, who read a citation for Colonel Hayward's leadership at the battle of Champagne on July 15, 1919, and in the advance on the Hindenburg line and Bellevue Ridge in September, 1919. Lieut. Col. George Fillmore, Majors Hamilton Fish and Lorillard Spencer, and sixteen enlisted men of the former 369th were also decorated with the medal. In addition, Major Spencer and Sergt. W. L. Butler, received the Distinguished Service Cross for valor in the Champagne offensive in September, 1919. Crosses were also presented, posthumously, to Mrs. Fred W. Cobb, widow of Major Cobb, who commanded the 3d Battalion of the regiment; Mrs. S. Holden, mother of Lieut. Ernest H. Holden and Mrs. A. O. Dean, mother of Lieut. Fred Dean.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. M. Branham, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Jocelyn, on April 28, 1919.

Admiral W. S. Benson, U.S.N., was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor by President Poincaré in Paris on April 28.

Mrs. Bert E. Cooper has just received news that Captain Cooper has been promoted to a major March 19 and transferred to the Q.M. Corps.

Mrs. John C. Fremont, widow of Captain Fremont, U. S.N., has closed her Washington house and left on April 27 with her mother, Mrs. Anderson, for their country place at Pemberton, N.J.

Major Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., and Mrs. Merriam, who have been spending the winter in San Francisco and San Diego, are now residing for the summer at the Panama Apartments, Long Beach, Calif.

Chaplain Henry N. Blanchard, U.S.A., is camp chaplain, camp school officer and camp welfare officer at Camp De Soudge, which is one of the largest camps in France, having a school of over 2,000 men.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Barnhart, 17th Cav., U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Maude Lovell Barnhart, granddaughter of Lieut. Col. George E. Lovell, U.S.A., at California Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif., on April 22, 1919.

Lieut. Herbert Dumstre, chaplain, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dumstre, together with Mrs. Carl E. Hall, arrived from San Francisco at the U.S. Naval Station, Pago Pago, Tutuila, Samoa, on March 7. Mrs. Hall joined her husband, Lieutenant Hall, D.C., U.S.N., who has been on duty in Samoa for some time.

Lieut. Comdr. Carlos V. Cusacha, U.S.N., United States Naval Attaché at the American Legation at Havana, Cuba, left there April 26 for Washington. While on duty in Cuba he took a leading part in the breaking up of Germany's spy system and her lines of communication via Mexico, Cuba and Spain during the war.

Among the officers who arrived on transports at Hoboken, N.J., April 25 from France were the following: Major Gen. George W. Read, commander of the 42d (Rainbow) Division; Brig. Gen. Douglas McArthur, 84th Infantry Brigade; Brig. Gen. Frank Caldwell in command of the 83d Infantry Brigade, and Col. W. P. Screws, 167th Inf.

Col. W. B. McCaskey, U.S.A., who recently returned from overseas and is on leave under exceptional circumstances, is at 304 West King street, Lancaster, Pa. Mrs. McCaskey, who was seriously ill in Washington, D.C., for many weeks, was moved to the Lancaster General Hospital in early April and is now favorably, though slowly, recovering from an operation which she underwent at that hospital on April 10.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. I. W. Littell, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Lincoln, to Lieut. Comdr. William Cook Owen, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in June.

#### COLONEL WIGMORE EXONERATED.

Senator Wigmore E. Chamberlain made public on May 1 copies of letters he had received from Attorney General Palmer and Postmaster General Burleson in reply to the Senator's complaints regarding the distribution through the mails, under official frank, by Col. John H. Wigmore, of the Judge Advocate General's Office, of a pamphlet containing Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder's defense of the Army's courts-martial system. Both the Attorney General and Postmaster General stated they could find no grounds for prosecuting Colonel Wigmore for circulating the pamphlets since they were sent out by direction of the Secretary of War, and therefore took on an official character. In his original letter to the Attorney General, Mr. Chamberlain called attention to a violation of the franking privilege and a seeming violation of the law in that the pamphlets were sent out under the frank of the War Industries Board, an organization no longer in existence. In explanation of this the Postmaster General said that the envelopes of the War Industries Board were in stock and were used in the interest of economy. In his statement Senator Chamberlain declared that the two letters printed in the pamphlet, one from Secretary Baker to General Crowder and the Judge Advocate General's reply, were both written "in fact by Colonel Wigmore." Mr. Chamberlain repeats his charge that both the letters "contain gross misrepresentation of the facts in the cases cited" and that "the Secretary established his propaganda bureau, headed by Colonel Wigmore and manned by other officers of the defunct Provost Marshal General's Office" and issued the pamphlet at public expense. He adds: "The short of their decisions is that whatever communication, official or personal, public or private which the Secretary of War decides to be in the interests of the War Department may be printed at public expense and distributed through the mails postage free. That the statute allows free distribution through the mails of such communications only as relate exclusively to the business of the Government" does not seem to Mr. Palmer or Mr. Burleson to be important."

#### DEPARTMENTS CAUTIONED TO BEWARE OF BOMBS.

Following the report of a bomb explosion at the home of former Senator T. W. Hardwick at Atlanta, Ga., on April 29, instructions were issued next day at the War and Navy Departments at Washington to all persons handling mail matter not to open packages delivered through the mail. It was believed (as proved to be the fact) that other packages similar to the one sent to Mr. Hardwick were "on the way" and every precaution was taken to prevent one of the infernal machines from doing damage to persons or property. At the Navy Department suspicious packages were ordered to be turned over to the guard.

#### RUMORS OF CHANGE IN A.E.F. COMMANDS.

According to an Associated Press dispatch announcement was made at the Army of Occupation headquarters, Coblenz, Germany, on April 26, that Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A., has been appointed a member of a board of officers that is to meet at General Headquarters, Chaumont, France, to consider lessons learned from the war in so far as they concern tactics and organization. General Dickman, as the senior officer, will be president of the board. The press dispatch which carried this announcement also states that Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., will assume command of the 3d Army (Army of Occupation) as soon as the affairs of the 1st Army are closed up, and that Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., will return to the United States as soon as the 2d Army is separated into



units for return home. It is stated at the War Department that press report to the effect that Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., formerly in command of the 1st Army, A.E.F., may soon be ordered to return to the United States and resume his Regular Army rank of major general are without foundation. No orders involving an assignment or return of General Liggett have been issued. Press reports that this officer will succeed Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A., in command of the Army of Occupation in Germany are also without confirmation. Officers of the General Staff have no other information concerning these suggested changes than the news reports originating in Coblenz, the headquarters of the Army of Occupation.

#### GOOD REPORT FROM ARCHANGEL.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cabled communication from the commander-in-chief of the A.E.F.: "The following received from Brig. Gen. Wilds P. Richardson, Archangel: 'Have visited all detachments and talked to practically every man of American forces in Russia that can be reached before breaking up of ice. Men have almost no complaint to make in respect of food, housing or equipment. Health and spirit good. No apprehension on my part respecting morale. Consider situation satisfactory both from standpoint co-operation Allies and military operations. The High Command is alert to the situation on the Dvina River, but without anxiety.' Pershing."

#### VICTORY BUTTONS.

Paragraph 1, Circular No. 187, War Department, 1919, was amended in Circular 206, April 22, 1919, War Department, to read as follows: "A lapel button to be known as the Victory Button, for wear on civilian clothes, will be issued to all officers, enlisted men, field clerks and members of the Army Nurse Corps who served on active duty in the Army of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and whose service was honorable. The button will be silver for those wounded in action, and bronze for all others."

#### NEW RECORD FOR TROOP SAILINGS.

A new record for sailings was set for the week ended April 22 when 123,205 troops left Europe for the United States. This is more than sailed from Nov. 11, 1918, to Jan. 1, 1919, or during the entire month of January.

## THE ARMY.

#### ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 101-0, APRIL 30, WAR DEPT.

##### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. H. Deakney, U.S.A., to Washington to Chief of Engineers for duty.

##### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major H. L. Butler, A.G., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty.

##### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major H. O. Palmer, J.A., to the Philippine Islands by the first available transport for duty as judge advocate of the China Expedition.

##### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major J. S. Crane to South Amboy, N.J., and assume charge of construction of the auto-truck warehouse, South Amboy, N.J.; Major F. F. Healey to Washington; 2d Lieut. A. J. Pagnin to Marfa, Texas.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. D. P. Peters to Boston, Mass., and join proper organization; Major F. H. Mills to Spartanburg, S.C., Hospital No. 42; Capt. E. A. Christofferson to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Capt. H. A. Griffin to Detroit, Mich., Hospital No. 36; Capt. A. N. Wieseley to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; Capt. J. C. Fisk to Colonia, N.J., Hospital No. 3; Capt. W. C. Sweet to Philadelphia, Pa., Hospital No. 22; Capt. D. A. Myers to Mineola, N.Y., Flying School, Hazelhurst Field; Capt. S. M. Myers to Fort Riley, Kas.; Capt. S. E. Brown to Mineola, N.Y., Flying School, Hazelhurst Field; Capt. D. Appleberry to Mineola, N.Y., Flying School, Hazelhurst Field; Capt. W. R. McCoy to Columbus, Ga.; Capt. J. B. Ayer to Boston, Mass., Hospital No. 10; 1st Lieut. H. MacV. Smith to West Point, Miss., Flying School; Payne Field; 1st Lieut. J. C. Rotter to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hospital No. 28; 1st Lieut. F. S. Chambers to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park. Officers from Camp Dix, N.J., to Army general hospitals specified for duty: Capt. E. F. McGovern, General Hospital No. 10, Parker Hill, Boston, Mass.; 1st Lieut. H. T. Buckner, General Hospital No. 26, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lieut. F. P. McCarthy, General Hospital No. 35, Detroit, Mich.

##### DENTAL CORPS.

Capt. H. H. Buehler, D.C., to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for duty.

##### VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. P. C. Meisner, V.C., will perform the duties of veterinarian and meat inspector for all troops stationed on the Fort McPherson, Ga., reservation, including Camp Jessup and the War Prison Barracks.

##### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Officers of C.E. to United States and upon arrival at San Francisco, Calif., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty: Major C. L. Marsh, Capt. S. H. Ware and J. T. M. Pearson.

##### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieut. J. C. Beem, O.D., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty.

##### SIGNAL CORPS.

Major T. Brass, S.C., to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty.

##### AIR SERVICE.

Officers of Air Service to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty: Capt. C. S. Cotton, N. R. Jones, 2d Lieut. B. Fox, T. W. Shackelford, C. R. Davis, L. M. Shreve, G. K. Vars, G. E. Smith, E. J. Kraus, S. B. Gilderleeve, S. W. Allison and J. K. Christianzen.

##### CAVALRY.

Officers to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to the overseas replacement depot: Capt. G. R. Carl, 8th Cav.; R. V. Morledge, 10th Cav.; J. E. Shelly, 14th Cav.; A. W. Williams, 7th Cav.; L. B. Wyant, 13th Cav.; 1st Lieut. L. B. Angel, 11th Cav.; E. B. Belling, 14th Cav.; H. B. Gibson, 1st Cav.; L. M. Mertz, 16th Cav.; W. B. Van Aukon, 14th Cav.; E. L. Sibert, F.A.

##### Cavalry, Unassigned.

Capt. K. M. Harris, Cav., is honorably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only, effective May 15, 1919.

##### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Second Lieut. C. A. Hall, F.A., is Washington for duty.

##### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Resignation by C. B. Rader, C.A.C., as temporary captain and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted.

##### INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. E. R. Christman, Inf., from assignment to Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry to the United States.

Lieut. Col. Z. L. Drellinger, Inf., to Hawaii about June 5 for duty in charge of the preparations, supervision and instruction in small-arm firing.

Major E. A. Sherman, Inf., to San Francisco, Calif., for duty as song leader for Southern California.

Lieut. Col. M. S. Jarvis, Inf., is detailed as colonel of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry and to Porto Rico for duty. Resignation by E. R. Johnson, Inf., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted.

##### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. L. F. Dahl, P.S., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

##### ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

First Lieut. W. M. Matthews, A.S.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty in the office of the A.S., maritime affairs.

##### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Major W. P. Hill to San Antonio, Texas, Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 329, Camp Travis, for duty as veterinarian.

Officers to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to overseas replacement depot: Capt. L. A. Daugherty, B. S. Dowd, M. W. Tupper, C. W. Glover, 1st Lieut. H. E. Camp, J. R. Estabrook, A. W. Miller, M. I. Voorhes, C. R. Cabot, 2d Lieut. C. C. Blanchard and R. L. Greene, F.A.; C. M. Mendonhall, jr., 1st Lieut. F. A. Stevens, R. M. Wicks and J. S. Winn, F.A.

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. J. Le Gardeur, jr., F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

#### RE-ENLISTMENT OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

CIRCULAR 197, APRIL 18, 1919, WAR DEPT.

1. The attention of all concerned is directed to the fact that the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 30, 1918 (Sec. V., Bul. 22, War D., 1918), providing for the restoration to their former grade of enlisted men discharged to accept commissions, are not repealed by the Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1919 (Sec. II., Bul. 9, War D., 1919), providing for the resumption of voluntary enlistments. This restoration to former grade will be made in the case of men enlisting for one or three years under this act, just as it was when such men were enlisted for the emergency, provided that they are eligible for such restoration under the Act approved March 30, 1918.

2. Par. 274, Army Regulations, is construed to authorize as provided therein the continuation of the warrant of any non-commissioned officer who re-enlists in an organization the formation of which has been authorized by the War Department upon an approved table of organization—provided the organization has not been ordered decommissioned. It is also construed to authorize the continuation of warrants in non-commissioned grades authorized by law, and specifically allotted by number and grade to an arm, staff corps or department of the Regular Army.

3. The preceding paragraph is not to be construed to authorize the continuation of warrants on re-enlistment of non-commissioned officers who have been transferred to unassigned in their respective arms, staff corps or departments, and who are being carried as extra numbers in their grades.

When such non-commissioned officers desire to re-enlist, a special effort must be made by commanding officers to assign them, upon re-enlistment, as privates, as far as existing authority will permit, and with due regard to the interests of the Service, to organizations under their command in which there exist vacancies to which they may be appointed.

4. Nothing in these instructions will be construed as revoking, suspending or relaxing such regulations and orders as may require examinations for appointment to non-commissioned grades in the Regular Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

#### QUALIFICATION PAY.

CIRCULAR 202, APRIL 19, 1919, WAR DEPT.

The provisions of Paras. 1343, 1344, 1344½ and 1345, Army Regulations, as changed relating to qualification pay upon re-enlistment will apply to all enlisted men who have been discharged to accept a commission in the Army, who have served continuously as an officer since such discharge, and who have been discharged as an officer and have re-enlisted within three months from the date of such discharge as an officer.

By order of the Secretary of War:

FRANK MCINTYRE, Major Gen., Acting Chief of Staff.

#### G.O. 6, APRIL 13, 1919, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Major John B. Brooks, Air Ser. (Aeronautics), having reported, is announced as department Air Service officer, Hawaiian Department, with station in Honolulu, from date hereof, vice Major Hugh J. Knerr, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, relieved.

#### G.O. 12, FEB. 16, 1919, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Philippine Department.

S. E. ALLEN, Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps.

#### G.O. 13, FEB. 16, 1919, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

I.—Pursuant to Par. 228, S.O. 289-0, War D., Dec. 4, 1918, the undersigned assumes command of the Philippine Department.

II.—First Lieut. John C. Warner, Inf., is announced as aide-de-camp.

F. H. FRENCH, Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

#### G.O. 4, APRIL 23, 1919, SOUTH PACIFIC C.A. DIST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Col. Frederic H. Smith, Field Art., having reported at headquarters, San Francisco, April 19, is assigned to duty and announced as materiel officer of the district with station in San Francisco, relieving Major Christopher D. Peirce, Coast Artillery, who is assigned to duty as assistant to the materiel officer.

By command of Brigadier General Fergusson:

F. R. GARCIN, Lieut. Col., Coast Art., Adjutant.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

The following assignments of general officers are ordered to take effect upon their arrival in the United States: Major Gen. F. J. Kernan to Washington to Chief of Staff for duty; Major Gen. S. D. Sturgis to Camp Gordon, Ga., and assume command of that camp; Major Gen. G. W. Read to Camp Jackson, S.C., and assume command of that camp; Major Gen. C. H. Muir to port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., for duty at Camp Merritt, N.J., upon demobilization of the 28th Division; Major Gen. R. Alexander, port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., for duty at Camp Mills, N.Y., upon demobilization of the 77th Division; Brig. Gen. G. G. Galle to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty; Brig. Gen. E. B. Babitt to Camp Dodge, Iowa for duty; Brig. Gen. T. W. Darragh to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and assume command of that station, relieving Brig. Gen. P. W. Davison; Brig. Gen. P. W. Davison to Hoboken, N.J., port of embarkation for duty. (April 25, War D.)

The following assignments of general officers, U.S. Army, are ordered, to take effect upon their arrival in the U.S.: Brig. Gen. A. J. Bowley to Camp Taylor, Ky., and assume command of the F.A. Basic School; Brig. Gen. D. MacArthur to Washington and report to the Chief of Staff for duty; Brig. Gen. W. M. Fassett to Washington and report to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty at the War College; Brig. Gen. H. J. Price to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty; Brig. Gen. M. J. Leunhan to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty upon the demobilization of his brigade. (April 25, War D.)

Major Gen. F. S. Strong from the command of Camp Jackson, S.C., and to Washington for duty. (Feb. 28, War D.)

Major Gen. W. B. McNair, U.S.A., upon his arrival in the United States will proceed to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and assume command of that camp. (April 23, War D.)

Major Gen. G. H. Cameron, U.S. Army, is honorably discharged as major general, U.S.A. only, effective May 15, 1919. (April 26, War D.)

Brig. Gen. W. F. Martin, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S.A. only, effective May 15, 1919. (April 26, War D.)

Brig. Gen. V. A. Caldwell, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S.A. only, effective May 15, 1919. (April 26, War D.)

Brig. Gen. G. D. Moore, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as

brigadier general, U.S.A. only, effective May 15, 1919. (April 26, War D.)

Brig. Gen. H. A. Allen, U.S.A., is honorably discharged for the convenience of the Government, May 15, 1919. (April 26, War D.)

Brig. Gen. V. A. Caldwell, U.S.A. (colonel, Inf.), is detailed as professor at the University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore., May 15. (April 28, War D.)

Brig. Gen. P. D. Glasford, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S.A. only, May 31, 1919. (April 29, War D.)

Resignation by W. H. Rose of his commission as brigadier general, U.S. Army, and major, C.E., is accepted, April 30, 1919. (April 23, War D.)

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Lieut. Col. A. Moreno, G.S., about July 1, 1919, to Washington, Military Intelligence Division, for duty. (April 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. L. E. Hanson, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C. (April 29, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. L. Avery, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C. (April 29, War D.)

Major J. S. Greene, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps. (April 24, War D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Major R. T. Taylor, A.G., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (April 23, War D.)

Capt. T. J. Johnston, A.G.D., to hqs., Eastern Dept., Governors Island, N.Y., for the purpose of attending a conference of insurance officers to be held there April 25 and April 26, 1919. Upon completion of this duty Captain Johnston will return to his proper station in Boston, Mass. (April 26, War D.)

First Lieut. C. P. Meigs, A.G.D., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty. (April 28, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. T. Bell, A.G.D., will report to the Chief of Staff, Washington, for duty in personnel branch Operations Division. (April 24, War D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Col. G. C. Shaw, I.G., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty in overseas replacement depot. (April 24, War D.)

As much of Par. 134, S.O. 21-0, April 13, 1919, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. V. M. Walling, I.G.D., is revoked. Lieutenant Colonel Walling will remain on duty at his present station. (April 24, War D.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Appointments, Judge Advocate General's Department.

Appointments on April 22, 1919, in J.A.G.D. from April 22, 1919 (emer.): To be colonel—Lieut. Col. W. Rand. To be lieutenant colonel—Majors W. M. Connor, F. M. Brown, W. H. Kirkpatrick, S. Moreland, J. S. Sanner, J. K. Scott, A. F. Cushman, E. Munson, C. L. Frailer, W. C. Clephane, S. Heckard, M. E. Guenda, C. C. Rigby, J. P. Dinamore and G. J. Denis. To be majors—Capt. G. E. Peddicord, H. O. Palmer, C. A. Bennett, B. E. McCormick (Inf.), J. H. Baugh, W. F. Burns (Engrs.), D. D. Snapp, W. J. Martin, E. Young, L. I. Harvey (C.A.C.) and W. F. Kelly (Ord.). (April 23, War D.)

Appointments on April 22, 1919, in J.A.G.D. from April 22, 1919 (emer.): To be captains—First Lieut. C. T. Titman (Army Ser. C.), 2d Lieut. C. C. Keedy (Army Ser. C.), 1st Lieut. J. M. Markley (Army Ser. C.), M. C. White (Army Ser. C.), A. W. Beer, C. M. Trammell, E. A. Henke (Army Ser. C.), E. E. Hannay, J. E. Evans (Army Ser. C.), H. V. Holthausen (Army Ser. C.), E. T. Taylor, jr. (F.A.), C. Hendon (C.A.C.) and L. W. Rook (Q.M.C.). To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. W. J. Hughes, jr. (Army Ser. C.), W. P. Houghton (Army Ser. C.), H. H. Harris (F.A.), F. B. Lent (Q.M.C.) and A. B. Fennell (Army Ser. C.). (April 23, War D.)

Appointment on Feb. 17, 1919, of Capt. A. Cox, J.A.G.D., to the grade of major, A.S.C., with rank from Feb. 17, 1919, is confirmed. (April 22, War D.)

Major S. S. Bowman, J.A., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty in the office of the department J.A. (April 29, War D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.C.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major O. H. Goldstein to 461 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y.; Capt. J. D. Spencer to Washington; Capt. G. H. Bussman to Washington, D.C.; Capt. R. B. Rollinson to Pittsburgh, Pa., Army General Hospital No. 24; 1st Lieut. T. A. Van Amburgh to Columbus, Ga., Camp Benning. (April 23, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major G. C. Barnett to San Antonio, Texas, for Mexican border project; Capt. P. S. Paterno to San Antonio, Texas, Camp Travis; Capt. F. R. Loney to Washington, D.C., to Chief of Construction Division; Capt. F. S. Hird to San Antonio, Texas, Camp Travis; Capt. H. F. Halstead to Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. J. L. Glascock to C.O. Fort Williams, Me.; 1st Lieut. C. J. McCarthy and L. A. Detrick to Camp Mills, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. W. S. Billington to Washington; 2d Lieut. B. L. Kirby to C.O. Walter Reed Hospital, D.C.; 2d Lieut. O. L. Lugian to San Antonio, Texas, Camp Travis, Texas; 2d Lieut. W. B. Johnson to Fort Dupont, Del. (April 24, War D.)

Appointment on April 17, 1919, of Major P. M. Anderson, Q.M.C., to lieut. col., Q.M.C., April 17, 1919. (April 24, War D.)

Appointment on April 17, 1919, of Capt. W. J. MacDonald, Q.M.C., to major, Q.M.C., April 17, 1919. (April 21, War D.)

Appointment on April 18, 1919, of 1st Lieut. E. H. Van Fossan, Q.M.C., to captain, Q.M.C., April 18, 1919. (April 21, War D.)

Major J. C. Donald, Q.M.C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty as utilities officer. (April 26, War D.)

Capt. H. C. Jory, Q.M.C., to San Antonio, Texas, Camp Travis, for duty. (April 25, War D.)

Major R. E. Egan, Q.M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to duty. (April 28, War D.)

Major W. S. Everts, Q.M.C., to Fort MacArthur, Calif., coast defenses, Los Angeles, Q.M. of those defenses. (April 26, War D.)

Promotions of 1st Lieut. B. A. Low and H. C. Burgan, Q.M.C., for existing emergency, to the grade of captain, from April 25, 1919, is announced. (April 26, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major C. E. Brubaker relieved of duty as Q.M. for the construction of defenses of Narragansett Bay, southern New England; 1st Lieut. C. M. Moore to Washington, D.C.; 2d Lieut. H. E. Davies to Charleston, S.C. (April 28, War D.)

Major J. C. Springstead, Q.M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (April 29, War D.)

Capt. W. A. McCord, Q.M.C., upon being restored to duty, will proceed to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (April 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. C. Noonan, Q.M.C., to sail June 5, 1919, to Honolulu for duty. (April 26, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. H. Stearns to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon; Lieut. Col. C. C. Desnoer to Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Major H. G. Marxmiller to Linda Vista, Cal.; Camp Kearny; Major C. H. Clark to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; Major A. L. Van Meter to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Capt. L. G. Neal to Spartanburg, S.C., Army General Hospital No. 42. (April 23, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Army general hospitals specified for duty: Capt. G. P. Grigsby, General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.; Capt. E. W. Rockey, General Hospital No. 28, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (April 23, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to the general hospitals specified for duty: Capt. C. E. Strickland, General Hospital No. 32, Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. H. Blauvelt, General Hospital No. 31, Carlisle, Pa.; 1st Lieut. D. T. Ditchburn, General Hospital No. 24, Parkview Station, Pittsburgh, Pa. (April 28, War D.)

Sick leave for one month and fifteen days, about May 1, 1919, to Col. F. R. Keeler, M.C. (April 24, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. W. E. Banister to Chicago, Ill., for duty as department surgeon during the absence of Col. H. I. Raymond, M.C.; Major B. F. Zimmerman



to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; Major C. W. McClanahan to Alcatraz Island, Cal.; U.S. Disciplinary Barracks; Capt. J. A. Johnson to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C.; Capt. G. O. De Moe to Wrightstown, N.J.; Camp Dix; Capt. F. P. Nevin to C.O., Army General Hospital No. 36, Detroit, Mich.; Capt. T. L. Jones to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 1st Lieut. J. Stevenson to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y.; Army General Hospital No. 41; 1st Lieut. T. A. Carter to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; General Hospital No. 28. (April 24, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Army general hospitals specified for duty: Major W. Bates, Hospital No. 10, Parker Hill, Boston, Mass.; Major Z. L. Griesemer, Hospital No. 3, Colonia, N.J.; Capt. I. M. Boykin, Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.; Capt. N. C. Morrow, Hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 1st Lieut. G. V. Caughlan, Hospital No. 26, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lieut. H. J. Dwyer, Hospital No. 36, Detroit, Mich.; 1st Lieut. W. G. M. Pitt, Hospital No. 41, Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y. (April 24, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for duty: Capt. W. W. Propst and 1st Lieut. K. D. Winter. (April 24, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. J. P. Webster, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 23, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major A. C. Martin to Fox Hills, N.Y., Hospital No. 41; Major E. C. Major to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson; Major E. T. Wentworth to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Major H. T. Wickert to Fort Bayard, N. Mex.; Major T. W. Penrose to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.; Major L. C. Corington to Washington, D.C.; Major M. D. Ogden to Little Rock, Ark.; Camp Pike; Major H. C. Moore to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Capt. B. H. Caples to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., Hospital No. 41; Capt. J. A. Dillard to Carlisle, Pa., Hospital No. 51; Capt. L. F. Magruder to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant; 1st Lieut. J. Harkavy to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; General Hospital No. 25; 1st Lieut. S. S. Galliard to Washington, D.C.; Capt. E. Smith, Jr., to Chicago, Ill., Hospital No. 32; 1st Lieut. C. Holmes to Spartanburg, S.C., Hospital No. 42. (April 26, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Army general hospitals specified for duty: Lieut. Col. J. W. Jameson to General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.; Capt. R. P. Huyck to General Hospital No. 41, Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y. (April 26, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to the general hospitals specified for duty: Capt. W. W. Woody, Hospital No. 14, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 1st Lieut. C. C. Kelly, Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.; 1st Lieut. H. L. Felle, Hospital No. 36, Detroit, Mich. (April 26, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major W. E. Raken to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; Major W. W. Weeks to Fort McHenry, Md., Army General Hospital No. 2; Major A. M. Giffin to C.G., Western Dept.; Major E. Hansen, upon expiration of his present leave of absence, to Colonia, N.J., Army General Hospital No. 3; Major A. C. Stokes to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 41; Major E. W. Noy to Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 41; Capt. N. B. Goldsmith to Fort McHenry, Md., Army General Hospital No. 2; Capt. R. H. Henderson to Otisville, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 8; Capt. R. E. McClure to Otisville, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 8; Capt. H. B. Shacklett to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, base hospital; Capt. I. E. Nervig to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; Capt. R. J. Henderson, M.C., to Eastview, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 38. (April 25, War D.)

Following officers of M.C. to Army general hospitals specified for duty: Capt. W. W. Burns, Army General Hospital No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Capt. E. C. Foster, Army General Hospital No. 41, Fox Hills, Staten Island, N.Y.; Capt. J. H. Traband, Jr., Army General Hospital No. 2, Fort McHenry, Md.; 1st Lieut. P. A. Steele, Army General Hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, Ill. (April 25, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. E. E. McBrayer to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge; Lieut. Col. E. L. Eliason to Fort McHenry, Md., General Hospital No. 2; Major C. E. Phillips to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital; Major L. T. Pim to Fort McPherson, Ga., General Hospital No. 6; Major A. B. Smith to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16; Major W. Bates to Fort McHenry, Md., Army General Hospital No. 2; Capt. E. L. Hawkins to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Army General Hospital No. 25; Capt. B. E. Busby to Cape May, N.J., Army General Hospital No. 11. (April 28, War D.)

Capt. R. L. Sanders, M.C. (emer.), to major, M.C., April 23, 1919. (April 28, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. J. H. Allen from 26th Division, Camp Devens, Mass., to Battle Creek, Mich.; Lieut. Col. J. E. Daugherty to Des Moines, Iowa, as C.O. of the base hospital; Major W. E. Hall to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C. (April 29, War D.)

Officers of M.C. honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, effective May 15, 1919: Col. F. A. Dale, H. H. Rutherford, J. A. Murtagh, C. J. Bartlett, L. C. Duncan. (April 29, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. C. R. Snyder, M.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 23, War D.)

#### Appointments, Medical Corps.

Appointments on April 28, 1919, of medical officers, U.S.A. (emer.), from April 28, 1919: to be lieutenant colonel, M.C.—Majors G. R. Butler, G. R. Callender, W. P. Harlow, F. Winders, W. J. Monaghan, C. L. Greene, A. V. Moschowitz, C. H. Frazier, To be majors, M.C.—Capt. H. J. Corper, A. W. Gray, R. De W. Baker, P. Smith, A. F. Chace, F. J. Sladen, A. D. Jackson, F. D. Francis, T. C. McCleave, T. P. Sprunt, R. B. Ober, J. R. Cooper, H. S. Fish, S. Erdman, W. E. Rana, C. C. Yount, J. C. Metley, J. I. Scarborough, E. W. Cleary, G. Thornton, R. G. Torrey. (April 28, War D.)

#### DENTAL CORPS.

Officers of D.C. to duty as follows: Major B. R. East to Washington, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Capt. H. P. Wadsworth to C.G., Southern Dept.; Capt. H. H. Buehler to Curtis Bay, Md., Curtis Bay ordnance depot; Capt. A. C. Buehler to Aberdeen, Md., Aberdeen Proving Ground; 1st Lieut. W. H. Siefert to C.G., Western Dept., San Francisco, Cal.; 1st Lieut. H. E. Guthrie, D.C., to Americas, Ga., Air Service Flying School, Southern Field. (April 25, War D.)

First Lieut. H. Ulen, D.C., from Dallas, Texas, and telegraph to the C.G., Southern Dept., for duty. (April 26, War D.)

First Lieut. L. M. Radke, D.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (April 26, War D.)

First Lieut. L. P. Woolston, D.C., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (April 29, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. C. P. Jackson, D.C. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 23, War D.)

#### VETERINARY CORPS.

Second Lieut. N. J. Elder, V.C., to Fayetteville, N.C., Camp Bragg, for duty. (April 23, War D.)

Following veterinarians, having completed twenty years' service, are entitled to the rank, pay and allowances of major from the date of rank set opposite their names, under the provisions of Sec. 16 of an Act of Congress approved June 8, 1916: Veterinarians F. Foster, G. E. Griffin, C. D. McMurdo, W. G. Turner and W. V. Lusk, June 3, 1919; O. Schwarzkopf, Sept. 14, 1917; J. R. Jefferis, July 1, 1918; H. F. Steele, Oct. 2, 1918. (April 24, War D.)

#### SANITARY CORPS.

Major D. B. Inman, San. Corps., to Washington to Surgeon General of the Army for duty. (April 26, War D.)

Capt. A. Hepburn, San. Co., to Eastview, N.Y., Hospital No. 38, for duty. (April 28, War D.)

First Lieut. J. T. Metcalf, San. Co., to Washington to Surgeon General for duty. (April 28, War D.)

First Lieut. B. S. Stowe, San. Co., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., General Hospital No. 28, for duty. (April 28, War D.)

Capt. E. C. White, San. Co., to Camp May, N.J., Army General Hospital No. 11, for duty. (April 29, War D.)

Capt. W. H. Williamson, San. Co., to Colonia, N.J., Army General Hospital No. 3, for duty. (April 29, War D.)

First Lieut. C. B. Long, San. Co., to Cooperstown, N.Y., U.S.M. Hospital, for duty. (April 23, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. T. H. Emerson, Engrs., is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington. (April 26, War D.)

Col. H. C. Jewett, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (April 24, War D.)

Major H. C. Nelson, Engrs., is assigned to duty in Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington. (April 24, War D.)

Capt. E. A. Hamilton, C.E., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for further treatment. (April 24, War D.)

Officers of C.E. for duty under the direction of the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, and to Newport News, Va.: Lieut. Col. F. C. Cothran and Major G. W. Gillette. (April 23, War D.)

Capt. H. Fluegel, C.E., to temporary duty in connection with a recruiting flight from Love Field, Dallas, Texas, to Boston, Mass. (April 23, War D.)

Capt. A. G. L. Toombs, Engrs., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (April 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. R. Joyce, C.E., is detailed for duty under the direction of the Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic and will proceed to the port of embarkation, Newport News, Va., for duty. (April 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. B. J. McManus, C.E., is detailed for duty with Ord. Dept. (April 23, War D.)

Provisional appointment by promotion, of officers of C.E. to the grade of captain in C.E. (Permanent Establishment), rank from date set opposite names, is announced: First Lieut. H. W. Collins (temp. capt., C.E.), March 16, 1919; 1st Lieut. M. P. Van Buren (temp. capt., C.E.), April 6, 1919; 1st Lieut. F. S. H. Smith (temp. capt., C.E.), April 13, 1919; 1st Lieut. F. B. Hastie (temp. capt., C.E.), April 16, 1919. (April 21, War D.)

Promotion of Capt. E. J. Atkinson, C.E. (colonel, Engrs., U.S.A.), to major in C.E. (Permanent Establishment) from April 16, 1919. (April 21, War D.)

Capt. F. W. Shackleton, C.E., to Hoboken, N.J., to duty with the port storage office, New York city. (April 25, War D.)

Resignation by S. J. Leonard, Engrs., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. 1st lieutenant is accepted. (April 25, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. J. B. Carr, C.E., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 25, War D.)

Major L. E. Atkins, Engrs., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only. (April 26, War D.)

Officers are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A., only, to take effect this date: Capt. S. L. Buell and G. E. Robinson, Engrs. (April 26, War D.)

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Col. C. S. Smith, Engrs., in addition to his other duties, is detailed for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress in the 10th Lighthouse District, relieving Col. J. G. Warren, C.E.; Capt. A. S. Hall to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; Col. F. C. Boggs is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps for present emergency; Capt. R. H. Gentry is attached to M.T.C. and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Repair Unit No. 304. (April 28, War D.)

Resignation by L. S. Homer, Engrs., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. 1st lieutenant is accepted. (April 29, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Lieut. Col. J. G. Boston, O.D., to Washington, D.C. (April 28, War D.)

Major J. S. Buist, O.D., to Philadelphia, Pa., district ordnance office, for duty. (April 29, War D.)

Major R. E. Friend, O.D., to Boston, Mass., for duty. (April 24, War D.)

First Lieut. B. Leonard, O.D., to Linda Vista, Calif., Camp Kearny, for duty. (April 24, War D.)

Major A. E. Guy, O.D., to France, A.E.F., for temporary duty to obtain information regarding the autofrettage and other processes of gun construction. Major Guy upon the completion of the duty will return to his proper station in the U.S. (April 25, War D.)

Capt. J. C. Baker, O.D., to Washington, D.C., Chief of Ordnance, Personnel Branch, Sixth and B streets, N.W., for duty. (April 25, War D.)

Capt. W. H. Oliver, Jr., O.D., to Fort Sill, Okla., and as O.O. attached to the 1st Field Art. (April 26, War D.)

Capt. W. S. Nichols, O.D., to Port Clinton, Ohio, Erie Proving Ground, for duty. (April 26, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Stutesman, S.C., now in San Francisco, will report on May 1, 1919, to commanding general, Western Dept., as department signal officer. (April 24, War D.)

Majors W. T. Crook and C. H. St. Germain, S.C., are detailed on recruiting duty. Major St. Germain will report for temporary duty at Camp Dodge, Iowa; Major Crook will proceed to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty. (April 23, War D.)

Capt. A. W. Greely, Jr., S.C., to Washington for duty. (April 24, War D.)

Capt. G. Ireland, S.C., is detailed for duty with the J.A. G.D., and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as assistant J.A. of the department. (April 26, War D.)

Capt. W. Key, S.C., to C.G., Southeastern Dept., as C.O. of 5th Service Co., S.C. (April 28, War D.)

First Lieut. J. J. Thompson, S.C., to Fox Hills, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41, for duty. (April 28, War D.)

#### AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SERVICE.

Col. F. R. Kenney, A.S. (major, U.S.A., retired), from further active duty and to home. (April 29, War D.)

Col. F. R. Kenney, A.S., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only, effective April 30, 1919. (April 29, War D.)

Lieut. Col. L. W. McIntosh, Air Ser., to Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, assume command. (April 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. B. S. Burwell, Air Ser., to Love Field, Dallas, Texas, assume command. (April 25, War D.)

Major N. W. Peck, Air Ser., to Houston, Texas, Ellington Field for duty. (April 26, War D.)

Major J. H. Rudolph, A.S., to Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich., and assume command. (April 24, War D.)

Capt. S. B. French, A.S., to San Diego, Cal., Rockwell Field, for duty. (April 24, War D.)

First Lieut. F. W. Meert, A.S., A.E.F., France, is detailed as assistant to the military attaché, Belgium, to assist in passport control work in Antwerp, Belgium, and to Brussels for duty. (April 23, War D.)

First Lieut. L. D. Schiff, A.S., to Aberdeen, Md., for duty as C.O. of 28th Balloon Co. (April 23, War D.)

First Lieut. O. W. Noel, A.S., to duty with M.T.C., Atlanta, Ga., Camp Jessup. (April 23, War D.)

Major P. A. Oliver, A.S., to Wilbur Wright Air Service Depot, Faird, Ohio, take station there and assume command. (April 28, War D.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST—Provisional appointments in Reg. Army of 1st Lieuts. H. B. Gibson and F. C. D'Anganton, 1st Cav., are made permanent. (April 28, War D.)

5TH—Capt. W. C. Merkel, 5th Cav., is assigned to 12th Cav. (April 23, War D.)

First Sergt. J. Schickling, Troop L, 5th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Bliss, Texas, and will proceed to his home. (April 24, War D.)

7TH—Capt. L. B. Conner, 7th Cav., is assigned to 12th Cav. (April 23, War D.)

9TH—Provisional appointments in Reg. Army of 1st Lieuts. G. E. Huthstetter, G. A. King, J. E. Slack and L. Menchberry, 9th Cav., are made permanent. (April 29, War D.)

10TH—Provisional appointments in Reg. Army of 1st Lieuts. M. Shelton, H. L. Ryder and A. J. Tittinger, 10th Cav., are made permanent. (April 29, War D.)

12TH—Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. M. A. Lowenberg, 12th Cav., is made permanent. (April 29, War D.)

17TH—Major D. H. Blakelock, 17th Cav., to Hawaii on the transport to sail from San Francisco about June 5, 1919, and join regiment. (April 29, War D.)

The retirement of Col. H. J. Slocum, Cav., from active service on April 25, 1919, is announced. (April 25, War D.)

Capt. C. C. Beeth, Cav., is honorably discharged as captain, only, April 30, 1919. (April 25, War D.)

#### Cavalry, Unassigned.

Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of Capt. A. J. Kirat, Cav., is made permanent. (April 23, War D.)

Resignation by L. G. Forney, Cav., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieutenant and prov. 2d lieutenant is accepted. (April 25, War D.)

Capt. W. D. Adkins, Cav., is honorably discharged as captain only, April 30, 1919. (April 24, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. W. D. Adkins, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, April 30, 1919. (April 24, War D.)

Resignation by J. H. Randall, Cav., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieutenant and prov. 2d lieutenant is accepted. (April 24, War D.)

Col. F. H. Beach, Cav., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for further treatment. (April 28, War D.)

Lieut. Col. F. E. Snyder, Cav., is assigned to the 13th Cav. to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (April 28, War D.)

Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. G. O. Cross is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor Texas N.G.; Lieut. Col. H. H. Broadhurst report to C.G., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Major E. W. Burr to Washington for duty with the Military Intelligence Division; Capt. W. G. Meade to Camp Dodge, Iowa; Capt. W. M. Cooley from assignment to 4th Cav. to duty with the Construction Division of the Army, Washington. (April 28, War D.)

Capt. M. S. Silven, Cav., is honorably discharged as captain only, to take effect April 30, 1919. (April 25, War D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. R. J. Woodworth, Philippine Scouts, of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 25, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. C. C. Beeth, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 25, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. R. D. Beer, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 25, War D.)

Major J. F. Richmond, Cav., is assigned to the 10th Cav. and will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (April 26, War D.)

Resignation by W. C. Brown, Jr., Cav., as temp. 1st lieutenant and prov. 2d lieutenant is accepted. (April 28, War D.)

Capt. J. Kinney, Cav., is honorably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only, May 15, 1919. (April 28, War D.)

Resignation by M. W. Tucker, Cav., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. 1st lieutenant is accepted, this date. (April 28, War D.)

Capt. C. G. Hutchinson, Cav., is honorably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only, May 15, 1919. (April 29, War D.)

Capt. G. L. Morrison, Cav., is honorably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only, April 30, 1919. (April 29, War D.)

Resignation by E. J. Kelly, Cav., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieutenant and prov. 2d lieutenant is accepted. (April 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. H. H. Fenley, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 29, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

2D—Regimental Supply Sergt. B. McCarey, Supply Co., 2d F.A., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and to home. (April 26, War D.)

4TH—Provisional appointments in Reg. Army of 1st Lieuts. J. Kennedy and C. M. Lucas, 4th F.A., are made permanent. (April 28, War D.)

5TH—Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of Capt. R. W. Daniels, 5th F.A., is made permanent. (April 23, War D.)

7TH—Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of Capt. H. B. Parker, 7th F.A., is made permanent. (April 29, War D.)

14TH—Col. C. Parker, 14th F.A., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and to School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., as instructor. (April 29, War D.)

#### Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Col. R. S. Abernethy, F.A., from his present assignment to the 51st Field Art. (C.A.C.), and to Boston, Mass., take station for duty pertaining to the development and installation of the Hammond Radiodynamic Torpedo Unit. Colonel Abernethy is designated as the representative of the Secretary of War. (April 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. P. Hollingsworth, F.A., to 83d F.A., Camp Knox, Ky., and join regiment. (April 28, War D.)

Col. C. L. Corbin, F.A., from duty with 141st F.A. to Washington to Chief of Construction Division for duty. (April 24, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to places indicated and join regiments: Lieut. Col. S. Ford, 14th F.A., to Fort Sill, Okla.; Capt. G. A. Monagan, 83d F.A., to Camp Knox, Ky. (April 28, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Capt. T. R. Kerschner to duty as motor transport officer at Fort Wingate, N.M.; 1st Lieut. T. K. Vincent to Washington; 1st Lieut. S. L. Cristy to C.G., port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J. (April 23, War D.)

First Lieut. B. H. Weeks, F.A., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for instruction in camp recruiting. (April 23, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. C. H. Tate, F.A., is made permanent. (April 22, War D.)

Officers of F.A. from Fort Sill to Camp Meade, Md., for duty in overseas replacement depot: Lieut. Col. N. P. Morrow and V. P. Erwin. (April 24, War D.)

Capt. C. E. Finney, Jr., F.A., aid, to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, and report to Major Gen. C. A. F. Flagler for duty. (April 24, War D.)

Capt. B. Frankenberg, F.A., to Camp Funston, Kas., in connection with demobilization, that camp. (April 24, War D.)

Col. R. T. Ellis, F.A., to Charleston, S.C., for duty. (April 26, War D.)

Capt. T. R. Farley, F.A., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (April 23, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. K. Hasenzahl, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 25, War D.)

Major G. C. Zimmerman, F.A., to



P. O. Hamilton, C.A.C., is made permanent. (April 24, War D.)  
 Resignation by T. M. Troland, C.A.C., as temp. 1st lieutenant and prov. 2d lieutenant is accepted. (April 24, War D.)  
 First Sergeant T. J. Dowling, C.A.C., 3d Co., Balboa, Fort Amador, C.Z., will be placed upon the retired list at that fort and to home. (April 24, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. E. Canfield, jr., to the Chief of Coast Artillery, Washington, for duty in his office; Col. J. Totten to 461 Eighth Avenue, New York city, for duty pertaining to the Victory Loan parade to be held May 3, 1919; Major V. W. Hall to Fort Williams, Me. (April 29, War D.)

Major T. I. Steere, C.A., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only, effective May 15, 1919. (April 29, War D.)

Resignation by A. B. Carrington, jr., C.A., of his commissions as temp. captain and 1st lieutenant (Reg. Army) is accepted. (April 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. H. Raymond, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 29, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of Capt. E. E. MacMorland, C.A.C., is made permanent. (April 29, War D.)

Capt. E. H. Raymond, C.A., is honorably discharged as captain only. (April 29, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

2D—Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. G. D. Hufferd, 3d Inf., is made permanent. (April 28, War D.)

18TH—Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. W. H. McCutcheon, jr., 18th Inf., is made permanent. (April 28, War D.)

15TH—Provisional appointments in Reg. Army of 1st Lieuts. T. Kelly and V. S. Burton, 15th Inf., are made permanent. (April 29, War D.)

16TH—Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of Capt. L. R. Boyd, 16th Inf., is made permanent. (April 28, War D.)

22D—Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. H. T. J. Weisner, 22d Inf., is made permanent. (April 28, War D.)

24TH—Major H. B. Keen, 24th Inf., is detailed for recruiting service and to Denver, Colo. (April 29, War D.)

40TH—Band Leader J. E. Firman, 40th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and to home. (April 26, War D.)

64TH—Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of Capt. H. C. Gilchrist, 64th Inf., is made permanent. (April 23, War D.)

#### Infantry, Unassigned.

Col. R. S. Oney, Inf., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (April 23, War D.)

Col. C. Crawford, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (April 23, War D.)

Major P. J. Morrissey, Inf., is assigned to 44th Inf., Presidio, San Francisco, Calif. (April 23, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of Capt. W. E. Lucas, jr., Inf., is made permanent. (April 23, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Major J. B. Duke to Camp Funston, Kas.; Major E. W. Milburn to Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. F. J. Scarz to Camp Benning, Ga. (April 23, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Capt. S. L. Alexander is detailed as assistant to the military attaché, Italy, and will proceed to Rome, Italy; 1st Lieut. F. J. Schulte to Camp Pike, Ark. (April 23, War D.)

First Lieut. R. T. Fry, Inf., is honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as 1st lieutenant only. (April 23, War D.)

Par. 544, S.O. 214, War D., Sept. 12, 1913, relating to the following officers of Inf. is revoked, these officers having been previously promoted: To be captains—First Lieuts. G. W. Hoemer, E. H. Lang, T. J. Brady, M. Taylor, J. O. Walker, J. H. Coe, O. F. Ustina, C. D. Baker, W. I. Cole, H. H. Graves. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. E. M. Crockett, A. Talbot, A. A. Sopp, R. E. Douglas, W. L. Probst, C. R. Moore, W. L. Farver, C. W. Rupert. (April 23, War D.)

Resignation by J. A. Richardson, Inf., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieutenant and prov. 2d lieutenant is accepted. (April 23, War D.)

Resignation by A. W. Emmons, Inf., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieutenant and prov. 2d lieutenant is accepted. (April 23, War D.)

Resignation by S. E. Hurley, Inf., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieutenant and prov. 2d lieutenant is accepted. (April 23, War D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. R. E. Bagby, Inf. (Reg. Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 23, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. H. V. Goeling, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 23, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. R. T. Fry, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 23, War D.)

Resignation by Capt. G. W. Krapf, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 24, War D.)

Resignation by E. R. Marvel, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st lieutenant is accepted. (April 24, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. O. R. Peck, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 24, War D.)

Resignation by H. W. Cowan, Inf., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieutenant and prov. 2d lieutenant is accepted. (April 24, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. B. C. Williams is detailed for general recruiting service and to Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lieut. Col. E. G. Stahl to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Disciplinary Barracks; Major M. P. Short to Nashville; Major W. E. Hoyer to Washington, Morale Branch, General Staff. (April 25, War D.)

Resignation by B. Pierce, Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. first lieutenant is accepted. (April 25, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. L. E. Gowen, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 25, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. B. S. Dingley, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 25, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. B. A. Atkinson, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 25, War D.)

Officers assigned to regiment indicated, and will proceed to the station indicated for duty: To 48th Infantry, Camp Jackson, S.C.—Major V. B. Collins, Capt. O. H. Hall, Inf. To 5th Infantry, Camp Taylor, Ky.—Capt. J. R. Law and T. X. Par-

son, Inf. To 17th Infantry, Camp Meade, Md.—Capt. T. J. O'Connell, 1st Lieut. W. Sullivan, 1st Lieut. W. M. Evans, Inf. To 3rd Infantry, Fort Sill, Okla.—Capt. J. E. Farnell, E. B. Jones and J. C. Case, Inf. (April 26, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. G. B. Pritchard, jr., is relieved from assignment to the 4th Cavalry; Col. G. W. Kirkpatrick, relieved from assignment to the 4th Cavalry; assigned to the 4th Cavalry, and to Fort Ringgold, Texas; Lieut. Col. A. A. Hicks to Camp Kearny, Calif. for assignment to the 32d Infantry; Major J. B. Banks to Camp Jackson, S.C., for assignment to 48th Infantry; Major J. Ford report to the C.G., Camp Pike, Ark., for assignment to the 57th Infantry; Major W. Allen to Camp Merritt, N.J., for assignment to 18th Infantry. (April 26, War D.)

Prov. 2d Lieut. J. F. Dahring, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability, his retirement is announced. (April 26, War D.)

Par. 8, Special Orders, No. 91-P, War Dept., April 19, 1919, is amended to read as follows: The appointment on Feb. 11, 1919, of Major H. Breckenridge, Inf., to the grade of lieutenant colonel, Inf., with rank from Feb. 11, 1919, is confirmed. (April 22, War D.)

Appointment on Feb. 17, 1919, of Major A. L. Webb, Inf., to the grade of lieutenant colonel, A.S.O., with rank from Feb. 17, 1919, is confirmed. (April 22, War D.)

Appointment on Feb. 13, 1919, of Capt. W. E. Quinn, Inf., to the grade of major, Inf., with rank from Feb. 13, 1919, is confirmed. (April 22, War D.)

Promotion of 1st Lieut. H. O. Kearney (temporary captain), to the grade of captain of Inf. (permanent establishment) with rank from Oct. 9, 1918, is announced. (April 22, War D.)

Feb. 23, to be captain, Inf.—First Lieuts. J. B. Card and C. F. Warren. (April 22, War D.)

Provisional appointment, by promotion, of each of the following named officers of the Infantry arm, permanent establishment, with date of rank set opposite his name, is announced: To be captains—First Lieuts. S. B. Foley, Inf., Oct. 9, 1918, and P. S. Wood, Inf. (temporary captain), Oct. 9, 1918. To be first lieuts.—Second Lieut. E. M. Frederick, Inf. (captain, U.S.A.), Oct. 5, 1918; 2d Lieut. C. H. Styles, Inf. (temporary first lieutenant), Oct. 8, 1918; 2d Lieut. F. J. Blackford, Inf. (temporary first lieutenant), Oct. 9, 1918. (April 22, War D.)

Col. H. A. Eaton, Inf., to Washington for duty in the War Plans Division. (April 26, War D.)

Col. G. G. Palmer, Inf., now on sick leave at Brookline, Mass., will proceed to Boston for examination, and if found physically qualified for duty will repair to Washington for consultation with the Committee on Education and Special Training, and upon completion will return to Boston for duty as district military inspector. (April 26, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. J. B. Woolnough, Inf., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of the N.G. of Minnesota; and to Kansas; Lieut. Col. A. E. Bailey is detailed for general recruiting service and to Fort Logan, Colo.; Major W. T. Brock to Camp Taylor, Ky., for assignment to 5th Inf.; Major R. H. Barrett is assigned to 13th Inf. and will join at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; Capt. J. H. Tucker to Camp Merritt, N.J. (April 23, War D.)

Officers to Nogales, Ariz., for assignment to 25th Inf.: Capt. A. W. Clougher and O. E. Ecker, Inf. (April 23, War D.)

Provisional appointments in Reg. Army of 1st Lieuts. G. A. M. Anderson and C. E. Russell, Inf., are made permanent. (April 23, War D.)

Officers relieved from assignment to 20th Inf.: Major W. H. Jones, jr., W. C. Gullion, Capt. F. A. Leshiera, O. F. Morgan, J. J. Edwards and 1st Lieut. T. D. Davis, Inf. (April 23, War D.)

Major L. R. Esteves, Inf., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only, April 30, 1919. (April 23, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. O. G. Ballou is detailed for general recruiting service and to Chicago, Ill.; Col. O. Gerhardt to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for assignment to 49th Inf.; Lieut. Col. B. W. Allen to Nogales, Ariz., for assignment to 25th Inf.; Lieut. Col. W. A. McAdams report to C.G., Camp Lee, Va., for assignment to 62d Inf. (April 23, War D.)

Resignation by R. Martin, Inf., of his commissions as temp. captain and prov. 2d lieutenant is accepted. (April 23, War D.)

Resignations by W. D. Horton and F. C. Black, Inf., as temp. 1st lieutenants and prov. 2d lieutenants are accepted. (April 23, War D.)

Provisional appointments in Reg. Army of 1st Lieuts. V. L. Burge and R. B. Conner, Inf., are made permanent. (April 23, War D.)

Officers from Camp Lewis, Wash., to the stations and assignments indicated for duty: To Columbus, N.M., for assignment to 24th Infantry—Capt. J. B. Frisbee, G. E. Leichter, A. R. Marker and A. Orrill, Inf. To Camp Kearny, Calif., for assignment to 32d Infantry—Capt. R. W. Oxnard and E. W. Rhodes, Inf. To the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.—Capt. G. W. Sperry, J. R. Turner, E. G. Watkins and L. W. Fagg, Inf. To Fort George Wright, Wash., for assignment to 21st Infantry—First Lieuts. F. Feely, F. Newkirk, J. H. Ramsey, 2d Lieuts. O. N. Cobb, F. K. Gettins, F. Guyon, H. C. Hefferman, D. D. Lloyd, O. E. Yancey and H. E. Yoder, Inf. (April 23, War D.)

#### Enlisted Men, Infantry.

Appointment of following enlisted men as second lieutenants, Inf. U.S.A. (emer.), March 18, 1919, as announced in Par. 51, S.O. 77, Gen. Hqs., A.E.F., March 18, 1919, are confirmed: Sergeants R. O. Ayres, 11th Inf.; D. E. Brown, 245th Inf.; 1st Sergeants J. P. Clair, 330th Inf.; W. O. Cook, 302d M.G. Bn.; Sergeants C. W. Davis, 155th Inf.; J. A. Dyer, 303d Inf.; Corp. W. G. Ginn, 216th Inf.; Sergeant L. H. Harrell, 154th Inf.; Corp. I. H. Hancock, 56th Inf.; M. L. Kochel, 384th Inf.; Sergeant J. B. Lammons, 155th Inf.; Corp. S. Lord, 351st Inf.; 1st Sergeant D. K. McAlpine, Army Art., 1st Army; Sergeants D. B. McKay, 156th Inf.; R. B. Oliver, 304th Inf.; S. D. Parmelee, 322d M.G. Bn.; 1st Sergeant J. H. Rayburn, 183d Inf.; Corp. W. J. Roemer, 201st Inf.; G. F. Sargeant, 303d Inf.; Sergeant J. H. Smoyer, 109th M.G. Bn.; Corp. G. Thompson, 31st Inf.; Sergeant G. M. Trisler, 333d Inf.; C. E. Wallace, 39th Inf.; O. Weaver, 154th Inf.; Corp. G. E. Wharton, 112th Inf.; W. A. Wiseman, 109th Inf.; Sergeant M. T. Geis, 105th Inf. (April 23, War D.)

#### Assigned to Philippine Department.

Officers to Phil. Dept. from San Francisco, Calif., about June 5, for assignment to 15th Infantry: First Lieuts. S. O. O. Neff, 3d Inf.; Lieut. W. Nichols, 43d Inf.; W. V. Raitan, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. M. E. Bonney, 17th Inf.; W. Y. Carter, 22d Inf.; R. H. Crook, 1st Inf.; E. W. Dunkelberg, 40th Inf.; J. L. Gibney, 41st Inf.; DeW. Hicks, 46th Inf.; A. G. Hutchinson, 17th Inf.; J. A. Kehoe, 63d Inf.; R. D. McGiffert, 10th Co., Dev. Trp.; H. B. Williams, 35th Inf.; A. T. Wright, 40th Inf. (April 23, War D.)

Officers to Phil. Dept. from San Francisco about June 5, 1919, for assignment to 15th Infantry: Major E. B. Ransom,

Inf., 10th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. R. E. Archibald, 22d Inf.; C. O. Black, 10th Inf.; J. W. Campbell, 37th Inf.; F. G. Carroll, 57th Inf.; W. J. Olear, 22d Inf.; H. C. Courtwright, 19th Inf.; R. E. Cummings, 25th Inf.; J. Debia, 20th Inf.; L. D. Gibbons, 30th Inf.; B. G. Hibben, 44th Inf.; W. E. Ketcham, base hospital, Camp Dix; G. L. Marsh, 41st Inf.; O. H. Mitchell, 23d Inf. (April 23, War D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. W. J. Stevenson, P.S., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 24, War D.)

Resignation of 2d Lieut. G. J. Forgit, P.S., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 24, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. R. L. O'Neil, Philippine Scouts, of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 25, War D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. W. H. C. Bowen, retired, from further active duty May 5, 1919, to home. (April 23, War D.)

Retired officers relieved from duty at port of embarkation, Hoboken, and from further active duty and will proceed home: Col. E. R. Steedman and C. W. Taylor. (April 24, War D.)

Advancement to the grade of colonel on the retired list of the Army, to date from March 20, 1919, of Lieut. Col. W. H. Corbier, U.S.A., ret., is announced. (April 23, War D.)

Advancement of lieutenant colonel on the retired list of the Army, to date from April 9, 1919, of Major D. Price, U.S.A., ret., is announced. (April 23, War D.)

#### UNITED STATES GUARDS.

Major G. M. Shelton, U.S.G. (captain, P.S., retired), from Camp Dix, N.J., and from further active duty. (April 29, War D.)

Major G. M. Shelton, U.S.G., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.G., only. (April 29, War D.)

#### MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Col. F. S. Leisenring, M.T.C., to Philadelphia, Pa., as motor transport officer for the city and port of Philadelphia, relieving Col. W. D. Chitty, Cav., attached to the M.T.C. Colonel Chitty will proceed to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty as district motor transport officer, District D., and C.O. of the camp. (April 25, War D.)

First Lieut. A. S. Smith, M.T.C., to Newport News, Va., for Motor Transport Corps duty. (April 23, War D.)

Officers of M.T.C. assigned to duty as indicated opposite their names: First Lieut. H. L. Aldridge, C.O. Motor Transport Co. 350; 1st Lieut. R. R. Landrum, C.O. Service Park Unit 359. (April 24, War D.)

First Lieut. H. B. Lipphardt, M.T.C., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (April 24, War D.)

First Lieut. G. Middleton, M.T.C., to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty. (April 24, War D.)

#### TANK CORPS.

Capt. W. H. Williams, Tank Corps, to the 304th Brigade, Tank Corps, to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (April 26, War D.)

#### CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Capt. V. E. Vestal, C.W.S., is assigned to 32d Field Art., at Camp Fort Bliss, Texas. (April 23, War D.)

First Lieut. J. A. Shoben, C.W.S., to Camp May, N.J., General Hospital No. 11, for observation and treatment. (April 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. G. L. Jely, Chem. War. Ser., is detailed as assistant to the military attaché, Spain, and to Madrid for duty. (April 24, War D.)

#### TRANSPORTATION CORPS.

Major E. A. Hind, T.C., to Hoboken, N.J., port of embarkation, for duty. (April 24, War D.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers to Camp Meade, Md., for duty in the overseas replacement depot: Col. W. L. Patterson, Air. Ser.; W. S. Wood, F.A.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Vandervoort, F.A.; Major D. G. Runney, Air. Ser.; F. T. Armstrong, F.A.; M. C. Hoyer, F.A.; P. L. Lynch, F.A.; A. W. McNeal, F.A.; Capt. G. W. Gering, Inf.; O. A. Mulkey, Inf.; R. Wilkins, Inf.; H. J. Gorman, Inf.; G. L. Popin, Inf.; A. P. Jervey, Inf.; A. Pendleton, Inf. (April 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. G. Meade, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as lieutenant colonel only. (April 23, War D.)

Major T. A. Siquel, U.S.A., relieved from present duties as acting military attaché, Denmark, upon arrival of his successor. (April 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. G. A. F. Trumbo, U.S.A., is detailed as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of Texas and will take station at San Antonio. (April 29, War D.)

Major D. J. Lynch, U.S.A., to Fort Bliss, Texas, as veterinarian. (April 29, War D.)

Col. T. E. Seigle, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only, to take effect May 15, 1919. (April 23, War D.)

Officers to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to the overseas replacement depot: Major F. W. Milburn, 5th Inf.; Capt. F. M. Brennan, 41st Inf.; A. O. Adams, Inf.; F. D. Grantham, 41st Inf.; S. H. Cross, 19th Inf.; G. S. Prugh, Inf.; F. M. Lee, 10th Inf.; B. B. McMahon, 10th Inf.; R. D. Daugherty, Inf.; S. B. Wilson, Inf.; O. E. Griggers, 21st Inf.; A. B. O'Connell, J. F. Cleaves, L. Ferrine, C. R. Perkins, J. W. Bollenbeck and R. C. Branson, Inf.; J. E. Young, 44th Inf.; R. J. McElroy, 43d Inf. (April 23, War D.)

Capt. H. B. Hayes, to Washington, D.C., for discharge. (April 24, War D.)

Capt. A. L. P. Dennis, U.S.A., will report by telegram to C.G., A.E.F., France, for discharge. (April 24, War D.)

Appointment on April 19, 1919, of 1st Lieut. H. F. Chapin, U.S.A., to captain, U.S.A., from April 19, 1919. (April 21, War D.)

Major W. E. Shipps is honorably discharged as major, U.S. Army, only, April 30, 1919. (April 23, War D.)

Major H. F. Stoe to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 329, Camp Travis, for duty. (April 25, War D.)

Former Contract Surg. F. E. Artaud, U.S.A., having served as contract surgeon and as an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps for twelve years subsequent to 1898, and having been found physically incapacitated for active service by reason of disability incurred in line of duty, is retired, with the pay and allowances of a first lieutenant of M.C., May 1, 1919. (April 26, War D.)

Former Contract Surg. Edward Bailey, U.S.A., having served as contract surgeon and as an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps for twelve years subsequent to 1898, and having been found physically incapacitated for active service by reason of disability incurred in line of duty, is retired, with the pay and allowances of a first lieutenant of M.C., effective May 1, 1919. (April 26, War D.)

#### CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

The casualties in the American Expeditionary Force reported to May 2 were given out as follows: Killed in action, 32,159; lost at sea, 733; died of wounds, 13,469;

died of accident, 4,575; died of disease, 22,884. Total deaths, 73,320. Wounded (85 per cent returned to duty), 199,122; missing and prisoners (not including

prisoners released and returned), 4,134; prisoners released and returned, 4,534. Grand total, 231,610.

#### Commissioned casualties announced in lists received April 28-May 1, inclusive:

##### KILLED IN ACTION.

###### Lieutenants.

Barnett, Maurice E., Neenah, Wis.  
 Parker, Raymond W., Champagne, Ill.  
 Renzel, Oscar, Kansas City, Mo.

###### DIED OF DISEASE.

###### Lieutenants.

Elliott, Karl L., Chisler, Texas.

###### DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.

###### Captains.

Gallagher, Patrick J., New York city.

###### DIED OF AIRPLANE ACCIDENTS.

Co. Rederick D., Neenah, Wis.

###### WOUNDED SEVERELY.

###### Lieutenants.

Suppe, Joseph S., Monroe, Miss.

Phillips, Sidney C., Mobile, Ala.  
 Wyche, George T., Louisville, Ky.

##### WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

###### Lieutenants.

Johnson, Clarence H., Brooklyn, N.Y.  
 Lawson, Axel Emil, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
 Peery, Orlando J., Washington, D.C.  
 Tucker, Russell E., New York city.

###### WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

###### Lieutenant Colonel.

Granert, George, St. Louis, Mo.

###### Major.

Potter, Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.

###### Captains.

Davina, John F., Lake City, Mich.  
 Peligan, George Lee, San Francisco, Calif.

Jacobs, George E., Johnstown, Pa.  
 John



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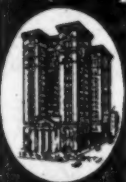
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tinctive and well known that the War Department has not authorized the change to the lapel button in its place. Bar buttons have been adopted in all other instances, for the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Certificate of Merit and all campaign badges.

**TRANSCONTINENTAL TOUR OF MOTOR TRANSPORT.**

The Motor Transport Corps is planning a transcontinental tour for a motor transport train, leaving Washington, D.C., in July. The train will motor to San Francisco; then northward along the coast to Washington and return to headquarters at the capital. It is estimated that the tour will take thirty days each way. Probably one hundred trucks, manned by crews which have distinguished themselves in the Service during the war, will make the tour. The crews will be concentrated at Washington, D.C., from all the Motor Transport Districts. The train will take part in the recruiting campaign for the Army.

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**STATUS OF THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.**

The statement of the Personnel Branch, General Staff, that "the lack of trained emergency officers available from call at the outbreak of the war has indicated that a greater reserve of officers than we have had in the past must be maintained, and the growth and maintenance of an adequate Reserve Corps must have constant attention," indicate that steps have been taken to overcome the deficiency of commissioned officers encountered when war was declared. These steps are decisive despite the fact that a military policy is yet to be adopted. And while the status of the Officers' Reserve Corps must necessarily await the adoption of a policy by the 66th Congress and the appropriation of funds to carry on the work, the Personnel Branch of the General Staff is certain to be prepared for almost any contingency. To that end the General Staff is building up the Reserve Corps and to date has commissioned about 35,000 men in the corps out of the first 100,000 demobilized. Applications for commissions in the Reserve Corps are being filed at the War Department at the rate of about 400 a day. With the end of demobilization it is confidently expected that there will be upwards of 50,000 enrolled in the corps.

Appointment to the corps is being limited to those men who served as commissioned officers in the war, or who were graduated from training schools, or who have been selected because of conspicuous service after appointment from enlisted status to commissioned status. Civilians generally, Reserve Officers' Training Corps graduates and enlisted men are receiving no consideration at present, and they will not be considered until the situation due to demobilization has been overcome. Eventually, it is expected, some means will be devised whereby such applicants for commissions may enter the Officers' Reserve Corps. These plans will also embrace some selective method to allow enlisted men to enter the corps. The plans are merely prospective as yet, depending entirely upon the adoption of a military policy. At present the Personnel Branch of the General Staff is overwhelmed with the work incidental to making available the services of some 50,000 officers for an effective Reserve Corps and in directing an inadequate force of office assistants in clearing away the voluminous business affecting the commissioned officer personnel of the Army.

At the outbreak of the war there were 7,957 Reserve officers, the law authorizing the Reserve Corps having been in operation less than one year. By July 1, 1917, 14,000 additional commissions had been granted. At the end of the first training camp series 27,341 graduates were commissioned in all branches of the Service. The total for the first three camps was 57,307; the second series of camps graduated 13,000. When hostilities closed with the armistice there were in the Army 188,434 commissioned officers, including Regulars. Based on the experiences of the war the opinion of the General Staff holds that the Army would require not less than 200,000 commissioned officers at the outbreak of another war. Had the war against the Central Powers lasted another year the requirements would have totaled approximately 300,000. Dealing in terms of such large numbers the General Staff is committed to a policy of maintaining as great strength in Reserve officers as Congress will permit and to the adoption of means which will make growth certain. The fact that 50,000 officers are coming back into the Reserve Corps, more than thirty per cent. of the entire officer personnel engaged in the war, is reassuring to a high degree.

**SEA DUTY FOR NAVAL RESERVISTS.**

Secretary Daniels, who was enlightened by Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, as to the situation of the U.S. Navy in regard to shortage of enlisted personnel, has directed the reduction of men on duty at shore stations and the assignment of these men to sea duty. The review of the situation cabled to Admiral Benson by the Navy Department evidently was studied with some concern by the Secretary, for in his reply, which Admiral Benson has communicated to the department, the Secretary stated that he realized the need of men, but directed that action in the matter be held in abeyance until his return about the middle of May. He ordered that in the meantime the shore stations be skeletonized and directed that instead of discharging the men at these stations, a majority of whom are Reservists, they be assigned to the ships. In consequence orders have begun to go out from the Bureau of Navigation assigning these men to sea duty.

At the shore stations commandants declare that their personnel is reduced to a minimum required to operate efficiently all the activities required, but in compliance with the Secretary's order this minimum must be further cut and activities reduced in consequence. Since



It is contemplated to increase the ratio of release of enlisted men from ships above the three per cent. a month now allowed by orders of the Navy Department, the Reservists who are clamoring for discharge from active duty are almost convinced that the best chance for a return to inactive status is to go to sea. The Navy is now operating about 150 ships, carrying troops, and in the near future fifteen cargo ships, which will be converted into troop ships, will have to be manned. Added to this drain on the enlisted personnel will be the operation of releasing forty per cent. of the men manning the German steamships recently turned over to the United States, for these men have been overseas for more than a year and have not yet been affected by demobilization orders. Replacements, it is estimated, will require about 300 men for each of these German craft on arriving in this country.

In order to fill the gaps in some measure, all men at naval training stations are now sent to sea duty after two months' training, the training period having been cut in half. At the Navy Department it is admitted that the measures now being taken to supply men to man ships operated by the Navy are merely temporary, and that one outcome of the order to skeletonize the shore station personnel will be a very active and vigorous campaign for the discharge of the Reservists who, instead of approaching a day of release from war duty, are being taken from shore establishments and ordered to man troop transports.

#### RECORD OF PAYMENT OF \$60 BONUS.

The record made in the payment of more than a million claims for the \$60 bonus allowed officers and enlisted men on discharge from the Army is decidedly to the credit of Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Director of Finance. Col. P. L. Smith, Zone Finance Officer, and Major L. S. Gerow, officer in charge of disbursements at Washington, also deserve the thanks of the recipients of the bonus, for it was largely due to their organizing ability and industry that these payments were made so promptly as to win the gratitude and commendation of the discharged men in what is usually the last transaction between the soldier and the War Department. In the Zone Finance Office the work has been regarded merely as a matter of routine. When the responsibility for making the bonus payments was approached it at first appeared to entail an almost insurmountable task. But the problem was one of organization, and the officers mentioned applied so efficient a plan to the task confronting them that the work simply melted away into a matter of smooth routine. A colossal undertaking has been accomplished with so genuine a lack of friction that it should receive high praise from the soldiers who were paid their bonuses within two weeks after making application, as it has received the unreserved admiration of all who have watched the procedure at the Zone Finance Office from the days of its inception.

Congress on Feb. 24, 1919, enacted a law giving to every officer and enlisted man and nurse who had been with the colors since the declaration of war a \$60 bonus on discharge. There had been numerous bills introduced, providing for a month's pay, and others for six months' pay, and provisions of similar character, but Congress finally decided on the \$60 bonus provided service had been honorable.

Instructions were immediately issued by General Lord so that beginning Feb. 27 every officer and man honorably discharged on or after that date received his \$60 as a part of his final pay. This involved no difficulty, but the real problem consisted in providing for payment of the bonus to the million and a quarter officers and men who had been separated from the Service previous to enactment of the law. It was decided by the Director of Finance that such payments would be concentrated in Washington, payments to be made by the Zone Finance Officer, Col. P. L. Smith. It was necessary to devise a procedure, to collect the necessary personnel, to secure the necessary printing, before any progress could be made. Payments began in Washington on Feb. 27 and claims in the ten days following averaged 106,000 per day, a total in ten consecutive days of more than one million claims, nearly all of them registered, which added something to the time required to make payment.

Up to and including April 26 there were received in the Zone Finance Office 1,124,412 claims, and there had been paid at that time 1,084,412 of these claims, a total expenditure in bonus checks of \$65,064,720. There were left on hand at the close of business on April 26 approximately 40,000 claims awaiting payment. These were all paid on April 28, with the exception of such claims as were being held awaiting the receipt of additional information necessary to warrant payment. The first day that payments began three thousand checks were issued. On April 23, the day when the greatest record was made, 50,160 checks were issued. To-day the payment is practically completed. There are being received now approximately three thousand claims daily, but these are paid on the day following receipt. The organization of the bonus force and the carrying out of the procedure were placed in the hands of Major L. S. Gerow, who has handled the matter most ably. He started with approximately 100 inexperienced persons and has succeeded in accumulating a force which now numbers 1,025. Of that force, 160 are check writers, there being five check signers, using signographs which make five signatures at a time. All available modern machinery that would facilitate the work was installed,

the main purpose being to so expedite payments that the claimant would not be obliged to wait. It was physically impossible at first to make the payments current with the receipts of application, but the issuance of more than one million checks up to April 26 is a record that it would be extremely difficult for any commercial concern, no matter how well organized, to duplicate.

The amount paid by the Zone Finance Office in bonus checks up to and including April 26 is \$65,064,720. It is estimated that the total amount necessary to pay the bonus to all personnel entitled thereto under the provisions of the law, including those yet to be discharged from the Service, will be \$230,000,000. One interesting feature in connection with the payment of this bonus has been the interest shown by the finance personnel and their willingness to work without regard to hours. When the great mass of claims rolled in, in carload lots, difficulty was experienced in getting adequate personnel. A call was made upon the other hardworked branches of the Zone Finance Office for volunteer typists to work from 4:30 to 6:30, without compensation, so that the applicants, who were in many cases in needy circumstances, could get their checks as soon as possible, and ninety-eight per cent. of the typists in these branches responded. In addition to this, many of those employed in the bonus section volunteered for overtime service. The attention of those persons who have been interested in extending the hours of service of the departmental clerks is invited to this signal example of the willingness of the ordinary government employee to respond to the call to duty, without regard to whether they receive compensation therefor or not.

#### Payment of Travel Allowance.

The next problem that faces the Director of Finance, and a much more serious problem, is the payment of the additional travel allowance to enlisted men. Congress enacted on Feb. 28 a law granting enlisted men in the Service on Nov. 11, 1918, five cents a mile travel allowance to their bona fide home. The original law provided that enlisted men be paid three and one-half cents per mile from place of discharge to place of their induction into the Service. The Director of Finance immediately issued instructions to the field to pay enlisted men on their discharge five cents instead of three and one-half cents to the place where they were inducted into the Service, and the question was submitted to the accounting officials of the Treasury Department as to what constituted a soldier's bona fide home, there being nothing in the law to show what construction should be placed on that portion of the law. The Treasury Department authorities decided that payment should be made of the five cents a mile from the place of discharge to the place of induction into the Service, and that claims for mileage to any other point under the bona fide home provision should be settled by the Auditor.

Under this decision it will be necessary to pay to those enlisted men who were separated from the Service after Nov. 11 and before the enactment of the five cents a mile provision, the difference between three and one-half cents a mile which was paid them and the five cents which is allowed them under the new law. It is estimated that there are approximately one million of these claims, and the necessary procedure has been installed to care for them, having in mind the necessity, as in the case of the bonus, of expediting settlements as rapidly as possible.

#### SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES, A.E.F.

A summary of casualties in the A.E.F. to April 23 inclusive, issued on April 26 by the Statistics Branch, General Staff, shows that the total number of dead in the A.E.F. for both Army and Marine Corps is 75,820, this being an increase of 476 over the figure of the previous week. Of these 33,957 were killed in action; 14,211 died of wounds; 23,102 died of disease; and 4,550 died of other causes. The report on the total number of men taken prisoner shows 4,786, a decrease of five from the total in the previous week's report; 4,293 were missing in action, a decrease of 292 from the previous report; and 201,847 were wounded, an excess of 617 over the figure of the previous week. The grand total of losses as of April 23 is 286,746. The figure for prisoners includes fifteen prisoners reported held by the Bolsheviks, of whom three are recorded released. Of those held by the Central Powers the records now show 279 died during internment and 112 status doubtful. The total casualties shown do not represent individuals, but casualties reported; as most of the died of wounds were first reported wounded, and in many cases men have been wounded more than once.

#### REVISED LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT.

The State Department made public in Washington on April 27 the text of the revised covenant of the League of Nations in the form that it was presented at the plenary session of the Peace Conference at Paris on the following day. The principal changes to be noted in the document as amended are the specific recognition of the Monroe Doctrine, in Article 21; provision is made in Article 1 for the withdrawal of any member nation from the league; Article 26 provides the machinery by which the covenant can be amended; immigration and similar questions are covered by a paragraph in Article 15; and the giving to any one nation of control of the action of either the Assembly or the Council is prevented by the language of Article 5. There is an "annex" to the covenant giving the names of thirty-two nations that are

styled "original members" of the League of Nations; the names of the thirteen states invited to accede to the covenant; and a space for the name of the first secretary general of the league. On April 29 it was announced that Sir (James) Eric Drummond, of England, had been chosen for this post. Geneva, Switzerland, was selected as the permanent home of the league.

#### THE QUESTION OF UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

General March's reference while at Camp Devens to the use of that camp as a permanent training camp brings to the fore this subject as discussed by Secretary Baker, to which we referred in our issue of Feb. 1. General March is quoted as saying that Camp Devens will be used as one of the permanent training camps if Congress passes a measure authorizing a system of universal military training. The plan was to train young men and boys, General March said, but he declined to indicate what ages are likely to be decided upon. This is an indication of one possible purpose in designating divisional camps in the recently announced plan for a provisional organization of the Army. Acting Secretary of War Crowell recently, in announcing plans for the purchase of the sites of fifteen Army camps, explained that the problem of the future use of the camps depended upon the nation's military policy, as yet to be determined. The General Staff plan for universal training is still locked in the desk of Secretary Baker, and its details have not been made known. But that this plan, or some other along the same lines, will be embodied in legislation by the 66th Congress is considered in Washington to be a certainty. It is anticipated that Representative Kahn, of California, next chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs and an ardent advocate of a training system, will have a definite system to offer upon his return from a tour of the American camps in France.

#### NEW PROCESS OF BIG GUN MANUFACTURE.

The Ordnance Department of the Army recently made an experiment in gun making which, if tests prove it successful, will revolutionize the manufacture of heavy ordnance and result in economies amounting into hundreds of thousands of dollars. The experiment was made at the arsenal at Watervliet, N.Y., when a thirty-six foot tube, finished and rifled, was shrunk into a twelve-inch gun, the first shrinking of a finished liner of this size ever attempted so far as known. The process cannot be disclosed, of course, nor are ordnance experts willing to make forecast of the success of the gun preliminary to the tests, which probably will be made on the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. The Cannon Relining School conducted by the Ordnance Department at Watervliet has been discontinued as a school because its personnel has been ordered to other duty. The school was conducted for the purpose of training men in the processes of relining cannon which had become worn by use at the front. It was the only school of the kind in the United States, and during the war it graduated a very efficient though not large personnel.

#### STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The estimated strength of the Army, not including Marines, as of April 22, was 1,851,783. Of these 1,139,248 were in Europe and 509,800 in the United States. The present strength in the A.E.F. is fifty-eight per cent. of the strength Nov. 11, 1918, and the strength in the United States is thirty-one per cent. of the strength in this country on that date. Daily reports of recruiting bring the total on April 24 to 18,363. In the week ended April 19 there were 5,842 enlistments and of these 2,695 were for the one-year term and 2,964 for the three-year term. Thus 269 men selected the longer term at enlistment during this one week.

#### TRACTOR UNITS FOR COAST GUARD.

The Coast Guard has adopted tractor units to replace horses as motive power for all shore stations. The 12-horsepower tractors were first tested at the Cape Hatteras station, where the most difficult conditions prevail, and proved so successful it was decided to equip all stations situated on beaches with the machine. At four miles an hour the tractor pulls boat and crew, where formerly horses and men together struggled in the sand for long periods of time before being able to launch the boat.

#### ENEMY PRISONERS HELD IN U.S.

Of the total of 5,868 enemy prisoners who have been in the custody of the Army in this country, 5,225 were reported by the Prisoner Section, A.G.O., to be still retained in prison camps on April 13. Since Nov. 11, alien enemy prisoners to the number of 404 have been released by the War Department to the Department of Justice and placed on parole. Thirteen prisoners have escaped from camps and 124 have died since Nov. 11.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR MARINE CORPS UNIFORM.

Officers of the Marine Corps have been requested to submit suggestions as to desirable changes in the uniform. The suggestions will then be considered by a uniform board, though it is stated at headquarters that, judging from sentiments already expressed by officers of the corps, the uniform is not likely to be changed.



## COURTS-MARTIAL SYSTEM HEARINGS

The final session of the hearings on the Army courts-martial system conducted by a committee of the American Bar Association was held in Washington on April 25 and the committee adjourned subject to a call by its chairman, Judge S. S. Gregory. It was indicated that the committee might hold hearings in Chicago and Judge Gregory stated that the members would probably meet about June 1 to consider its findings and recommendations to the executive committee of the Bar Association.

## General Kreger at Final Hearing.

Brig. Gen. Edward A. Kreger, U.S.A., Acting Judge Advocate General, was the principal witness at the final hearing, although he confined himself to a brief statement owing to the lack of time devoted to the session. General Kreger's expressed views were that the ends of military discipline and of justice were the same, and that in securing the one the other also was to be secured. For this reason, he thought, it would be well to take any steps which might be necessary to improve the actual trials before courts-martial. The question of how this should be done, whether by creating a system of presiding judges or by appointing law members through the courts, he said, was one of detail on which he made no recommendation.

Continuing he said he did not believe that the fact that a large percentage of the accused in war-time cases were defended by lieutenants indicated any serious infringement of the rights of the defendants through the inexperience or military relationship of counsel. The experience and ability of the defending counsel and the trial judge-advocates, he thought, about balanced, and lieutenants were selected most often because they were acquainted more intimately with the accused enlisted men. General Kreger told the committee the practice of sending courts-martial findings and sentences back for revision in cases of acquittal or of sentences which appeared inadequate to the reviewing authority could well be abandoned except for clear cases of technical error.

In reply to specific questions, General Kreger made the following observations: "The regulations regarding the investigation might be made more specific so as to guide the younger officers in conducting them. I think it is asking a good deal of human nature to ask that one man act as prosecutor and advisor to the court at the same time and perform both functions with ability and impartiality, and I am in accord with the idea that practical steps should be taken to insure that the court is well advised of the law it is about to administer. There should therefore be some trained legal adviser, but whether he should be a member of the court or should be aside from its membership is a detail which is not necessarily important."

Col. James S. Easby-Smith and Lieut. Col. William Connor, who are members of the Clemency Board, also appeared before the committee, both supporting the existing courts-martial system as well calculated to get at the facts, and not likely to bring about the punishment of innocent men. Colonel Connor said his main objection to the courts-martial system was that it did not provide for a careful summing up of the evidence extracted from the showing of facts.

The one other witness was J. B. W. Gardiner, a New York lawyer and former Army officer, who resigned from the Service in 1911, who expressed himself as being in favor of a revision of courts-martial practice. He said: "I have never been satisfied that there was not a disposition on the part of all courts-martial to be prejudiced against the accused. The officer chosen to defend an accused man, if he attempts to make an aggressive defense, becomes known in Army circles as a 'guard-house lawyer,' a term of opprobrium in the military." He paid tribute to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, saying that if every division or department were commanded by an officer like General Wood, who exercised a sympathetic attitude in dispensing justice, there would be no need for a change in the system.

## SUMMER CAMP SCHEDULE FOR R.O.T.C.

Col. F. J. Morrow, General Staff, chairman of the Committee on Education and Special Training, has announced that the plans for the summer camps for the members of organized units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps have been approved and that camps for Infantry training will be opened on June 21. Training in these camps will continue until Aug. 2 and the following Army cantonments have been selected as the points where the student soldiers will be concentrated for the six weeks' instruction.

**Camp Devens, Mass.**—Units from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, New York and New Jersey.

**Camp Lee, Va.**—Units from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

**Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.**—Units from Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky and Oklahoma.

**Camp Custer, Mich.**—Units from Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan.

**Camp Funston, Kas.**—Units from Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas and Missouri.

**Presidio of San Francisco.**—Units from California, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho.

Col. Elvid Hunt, General Staff, whose office is in the Mills Building, Washington, D.C., is in direct charge of the detailed arrangements for these camps. The cantonments selected were designated because they offer the most complete equipment and facilities for the rapid and efficient training as well as the comfort of the students. Officers of the Regular Army who have been on duty at the various schools and colleges where R.O.T.C. units are maintained will have charge of the training and progressive courses, based on the work of the past school year, will be pursued. Regular Army cooks and mess sergeants will manage the messing arrangements and the cooked Army ration will be furnished by the Government. Mileage at the rate of three and one-half cents a mile will be paid each student who attends for the distance from the schools to the camps and return.

Appropriate courses of progressive training will be given at the camps to members of the senior division of the R.O.T.C. composed principally of college and university men. A separate course will be conducted for the junior division from the preparatory schools—members of this division who have completed two years R.O.T.C. training and are above sixteen years of age, being

permitted to attend the camps. The student soldiers will be quartered in the barracks built during the war for the use of the Army and rigid military discipline will obtain throughout the entire duration of the camps. In addition to the strictly military work considerable time will be devoted to athletics and physical training and provision has been made to afford suitable recreation and entertainment.

## MARKSMANSHIP CONTESTS IN A.E.F.

## 3d Army in Germany Preparing.

The 3d Army of the United States at Coblenz, Germany, is making great preparations for the A.E.F. rifle and pistol competition and musketry contest which will be held on the D'Auvours range, near Le Mans, Sarthe, France, from May 5 to 24, to which we referred in our issue of April 20, page 1184. Major Gen. J. T. Dickman himself is a famous old Army shot, having won his distinguished marksman's medal in the 'nineties. He has directed that no energy be spared in the elimination contests now under way to determine the entries from the Army of Occupation. These preliminaries are going forward in every organization in Germany, save those scheduled for departure to the United States. Lieut. Col. Edward R. Coppock (captain of Cavalry, Regular Army), welfare officer of the 3d Corps, reports that the coming meet claims first place in the attention of the entire corps, the competing organizations of which will be the 1st and 2d Divisions. The 32d Division is now preparing to leave Germany for the United States. Colonel Coppock, who has shot on the Army team several years, will represent corps headquarters in the pistol match.

## Springfield vs. Enfield.

One of the interesting features of the match will be in the nature of an efficiency test of the two Service rifles now in use by American troops. In the competition either the Model of 1903, generally known as the Springfield, or the Model 1917 (Enfield)—of the U.S. rifle may be used. The marksman may select the rifle in which he has the most confidence, and if his organization is not armed with it he may obtain it from the Ordnance Department. The result, declares Col. A. J. Macnab, will be interesting to close observers of Army shooting. Which rifle will the best men choose? Which rifle will win the meet? are questions throughout the Expeditionary Force. Both weapons have their ardent partisans. The old Army shots, for the most part, lean toward the rifle of their training—the Springfield. They say it is the best rifle in the world, and it was only the call of emergency that brought the Enfield into the Service. But on the other hand, as Brig. Gen. William E. Welsh and George W. Melver, commanding the 161st Infantry Brigade, Colonel Macnab and others point out, the oldtime champions stand in jeopardy of their honors in this meet. Some surprising marksmen have been developed in the "new" Army. These men were trained with the Enfield and are as partial to it as the oldtimers are to the Springfield. Sizing up the controversy from both sides a famous old Army shot said:

"Each rifle has its advantages. The Springfield has the better bolt action and it has a wind gauge. On the other hand, the Enfield has the more sensible sight, as both the battle and leaf sights are back nearer the eye. These are the kind of sights all practical game shots use. You can pick up a target readily. That makes a good sight for rapid fire. But whether these advantages outweigh the disadvantages which present themselves in the newer rifle is a question. The shoot will tell."

## The Range at D'Auvours.

The world's largest rifle range, a monument to Yankee spirit and enterprise in France, is being put into shape for the competition. The range selected for the meet is one of four huge shooting grounds constructed under the direction of Colonel Macnab, by Major Walter G. Layman, last year, for the training of American replacements. It is situated near the cantonment known as Belgian Camp on the old French firing field, the D'Auvours artillery grounds, on the estates of the Comte D'Auvours, seven miles east of Le Mans. The range can accommodate 200 rifles and 100 pistol targets.

Belgian Camp is a well constructed cantonment, built in 1914 as a replacement training ground for the armies of King Albert. Since the armistice it has been utilized as an evacuation camp for homeward bound American troops. This camp will house the contestants and administrative personnel of the meet. It is commanded by Lieut. Col. W. P. Coleman.

## LAUNCH OF U.S.S. TENNESSEE.

One of the best managed and most interesting launches of a warship that ever took place at the New York Navy Yard was that of the battleship Tennessee, on April 30 at 9.45 a.m. She is the largest battleship ever launched in the United States, measuring 624 feet over all; her estimated full-load displacement will be 32,000 tons. The ship was christened by Miss Helen L. Roberts, daughter of Governor Roberts of Tennessee, and the young woman deftly broke a bottle of sparkling champagne on the starboard bow of the Tennessee, amid the cheers of the vast throng of spectators and the din of steam whistles of warships, from buildings at the yard and from tugs waiting to make fast to the new ship after the launch, to take her to her fitting-out dock.

The huge warship slid down the ways the moment her cradle was released, without the slightest hitch, and the numerous details connected with the launch so splendidly carried out reflect the greatest credit upon the officers of the Navy and yard workmen concerned. Under the direction of Rear Admiral John D. McDonald, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, the great crowd of spectators was handled without the least confusion or disorder, and a guard of efficient and polite marines posted along the streets directed the thousands of people just where to go. A Navy band and a Marine Corps band furnished music. Admiral MacDonald took personal charge of Governor Roberts and his daughter, and her maids of honor, and they were all early at the launching platform. Included in the Governor's party were the following officers of his military staff: Brig. Gen. M. C. McGannon and L. D. Smith, Col. L. B. Humphreys, Caesar Thomas, M. M. Ford, T. W. Wrenn, A. G. Maxwell, Eli B. Robinson, J. M. Bracken, S. H. Chase, G. O. Davis, E. L. Fittman and G. H. Bacon. Major Walter Hale and Capt. George Welch, Jr. There were some sixty people in the Tennessee party on the grand stand, and in addition there were quite a number

of officers of the Army, Navy and their families, and a number of foreign officers.

The Tennessee was built under the direction of Capt. George H. Rock, naval constructor, U.S.N., her designer, and is over sixty per cent completed. Other officers assisting Captain Rock in the building and launch of the ship were Comdr. John A. Spillman, Lieut. Frederick B. Britt, Ernest P. Schilling, Edward Ellsberg and Joseph J. Reddington of the Construction Corps, and Ensign W. H. Smith and Ensign Todd. Her keel was laid in May, 1917.

The Tennessee is a sister ship of the California, building at Mare Island, Calif., which is scheduled to be launched in the fall. As a result of experience gained during the war numerous changes have been made in these vessels and the Tennessee embodies the latest ideas in protection and subdivision. The motive power of the Tennessee will be the electrical drive on four propellers, turned by turbine engines, which have been so successfully tried in the New Mexico. It has been decided that one of her masts shall be the tripod mast used in the British navy, instead of the usual two-basket masts which our warships have previously used.

The principal data concerning the Tennessee are as follows:

Length, over all, 624 feet; breadth, extreme, to outside of armor, 97 feet 5 1/2 inches; mean draft, 30 feet 6 inches; displacement, 32,000 tons; launching weight, 16,000 tons; I.H.P., 28,000; speed, 21 knots; water tube boilers, 8; fuel oil capacity, normal, 1,900 tons.

Armament: Twelve 14-inch guns, fourteen 5-inch guns, four 6-pounders, four anti-aircraft guns, two torpedo tubes.

The Tennessee is the second vessel launched at the navy yard, New York, to be named after the state of Tennessee. The first was a steam sloop launched July 8, 1865, as the Hadawaska, renamed Tennessee on May 15, 1869. She was then timbered up to the necessary height to allow a spar deck to be built in her, and she thus became a first-class frigate, 4,840 tons displacement, 335' between perpendiculars, 45' 2" beam. On account of her roomy and comfortable quarters for officers and crew and her fine qualities as a sea boat she was a general favorite in the Service and was in her day known as the "big ship Tennessee." The present Tennessee makes the fourth vessel of the Navy that has borne that name. The original Tennessee from May 1, 1875, until July 23, 1878, was flagship of the Asiatic Squadron. From Dec. 10, 1879, to Jan. 20, 1887, she was flagship of the North-Atlantic Squadron. She was sold September, 1897, for \$34,525.

## THE NAVY'S OCEAN FLIGHT PLANS.

The Navy's plans for an attempted flight across the Atlantic made marked progress during the past week. The last of the trio of seaplanes, the NC-4, was successfully launched fully equipped at the Rockaway (N. Y.) Naval Air Station on April 30; the battlehips and destroyers sailed from New York on May 1 to establish a patrol line across the Atlantic to guide and aid the fliers; and formal announcement was made on April 28 of the personnel of the crews of the three planes that will attempt the flight. These crews include:

Crew No. 1—Commanding officer, Comdr. John H. Towers; pilots, Comdr. H. C. Richardson and Lieut. David H. McCullough; radio operator, Lieut. Comdr. R. A. Lavender; engineer, Machinist L. R. Moore.

Crew No. 2—Commanding officer, Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Reed; pilots, Lieuts. E. F. Stone and Walter Hinton; radio operator, Ensign H. C. Rodd; engineer, Chief Special Mechanic E. H. Howard.

Crew No. 3—Commanding officer, Lieut. Comdr. P. N. L. Bellinger; pilots, Lieut. Comdr. M. A. Mitscher and Lieut. L. T. Barin; radio operator, Lieut. H. Sadenwater; engineer, Chief Machinist's Mate C. I. Keeler.

Comdr. P. N. L. Bellinger, U.S.N., has been designated as the leading pilot.

The Navy vessels on duty in connection with this attempted flight began to leave New York harbor on April 25 when the destroyers Gamble, Foote and Kimberly sailed for patrol duty. The U.S.S. Baltimore left the New York Navy Yard on the same day for Halifax, N. S., with aviation mechanics and petty officers from the Rockaway station on board. On April 29 the U.S.S. Prairie sailed for Newfoundland with aviation mechanics and spare parts for the seaplanes on board as well as reporters and motion picture operators. The U.S.S. Melville sailed on the following day for the Azores, likewise carrying mechanics, spare parts and correspondents. The Prairie carried two MH two-passenger planes for experimental work in testing the air currents off Newfoundland before the long flight is attempted. She will be used as living quarters for the crews of the NC-4s while they are at Newfoundland waiting to start for the Azores. It was announced in the New York newspapers on May 1 that the Navy vessels which are to form the patrol from Rockaway to Newfoundland and from that island to the Azores would include the U.S.S. Wyoming, Utah, Texas, Arkansas and Florida under the command of Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, and approximately sixty destroyers under command of Rear Admiral C. P. Plunkett. The date for the start of the flight from Rockaway had not been definitely announced by the time we went to press.

## Route of Navy's Transoceanic Flight.

The detailed route scheduled for the Navy's seaplane flight was issued at the Navy Department May 1. The flight is routed for NC Seaplane Division No. 1, and the NC-1, which will lead, will be piloted by Lieut. Comdr. P. N. L. Bellinger. Newfoundland to Lisbon, Portugal, via the Azores, is the actual flying course. The flight from the naval air station at Rockaway, L.I., to Halifax, N.S., 540 nautical miles, and from Halifax to Trepany, N.F., 460 nautical miles, will be regarded as a trial flight. After leaving Trepany the destination of the seaplanes will be Horta, Island of Fayal, Azores, a distance of 1,300 nautical miles. If conditions are favorable on arrival at this point the seaplanes will continue to Ponta Delgada, Island of San Miguel, Azores, and stop there instead of at Horta. From Horta to Ponta Delgada is 150 nautical miles, making the total distance from Trepany, N.F., to Ponta Delgada 1,450 nautical miles. From the latter place to Lisbon, Portugal, the distance is 800 nautical miles, or a total distance of 2,150 nautical miles, equal to 2,472 1/2 land miles. On arrival at Lisbon, should the flight succeed as is confidently expected, the seaplanes will proceed to Plymouth, England, a distance of 775 nautical miles.

The average speed, disregarding winds, is estimated at sixty-five nautical miles an hour. Arrangements have been made to have the base ships with necessary gear, fuel, etc., at the various ports named above, and these ships have special equipment in order that the



fueling may be quickly accomplished. Details as to the ships which will patrol the course have not been made public, though the specifications for the patrol have been issued in secret in a printed volume to those concerned in this undertaking.

#### NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICES.

##### Navy Seaplane Non-Stop Record Flight.

Though a non-stop flight of twenty hours and ten minutes was made at the Navy Air Station, Hampton Roads, Va., April 25, no official report of the flight had been received at the Navy Department on the performance up to May 1. The mere details were reported as follows: "The seaplane used was the F-5 type flying boat, fitted with two direct drive high compression Liberty engines. Distance covered approximately 1,250 miles. The crew was: Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Grow, U.S.N., commanding; Ensigns H. S. Souther, D. Thomas, R. Irwine, all U.S.N.R.F. The wind velocity was between twenty and thirty miles an hour." At the Aviation Division, Navy Department, it was stated that the performance of the F-5, while unusual, and a record for American machines, had been exceeded by a flight made in Germany before the war.

##### Army Facilities for Civilian Fliers.

In Orders No. 14 of April 24, issued from Office of the Director of Air Service, rules are laid down governing flights in Army aircraft. The provisions for co-operating with any other branch of the Service, demonstration of developments, transportation of military officers, are the same as have always been in force. There is, however, provision for aiding stranded civilian fliers where it is necessary for the saving of human life. Facilities are offered to civilian aviators in this paragraph: "Persons operating aircraft who are not in the military service, or who are not under the jurisdiction of the Air Service, will be permitted to use Government facilities at Air Service stations contingent upon their proper observance of the air and ground rules in force at the particular station in question, and subject to the discretion of the commanding officer thereof as not interfering with the proper conduct of official business at his station." They may be permitted to land and take-off from flying fields, also place airplanes in Government hangars over night or for a short time pending repairs. This order is further evidence of the fact that under Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Director, the Air Service intends to do all it possibly can to encourage the use of airplanes for other than purely military purposes.

##### Air Service Chiefs at Aero Congress.

Major General Menoher and Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Chief of Air Service Operations, with other officers from the Office of the Director of Air Service, are in Macon, Ga., where the Southeastern Aeronautical Congress was announced to open on May 2, to continue until May 10. Both will address the congress and Brig. Gen. L. E. O. Charlton, British air attaché, also will be a guest of the congress. This gathering is the result of a widespread movement among municipalities with a view to establishing landing fields suitable for use as military or postal terminals, thereby advancing the development of commercial centers. General Menoher has prepared specifications for standardized landing fields, which he will make public at the congress on May 5. An extensive exhibit of airplanes, motors, parts, photographs and matériel has been set up at Macon, and Army flights in charge of Major Junius Houghton, commanding officer at Carlstrom Field, will demonstrate what has been taught U.S. Army fliers during the war, also the use of the radio telephone and the great advance in aero gunnery.

##### Fatality at Flying Field.

Only one fatality occurred at a flying field in the United States in the week ending April 17, this taking place at Kelly Field.

##### Withdrawals of Cancellations.

During the week ended April 12, the Bureau of Aircraft Production withdrew cancellations and suspensions of contracts to the amount of \$2,640,879, thus reducing the total of cancellations and suspensions of contracts since the armistice from \$500,679,617 to \$498,038,738. These withdrawals of cancellations and suspensions are practically all for spare parts and accessories.

##### Australia to Have Air Service.

The Australian government has completed a plan for aerial defense and proposes to establish aviation schools with squadrons of airplanes, seaplanes and airships, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Melbourne on April 21. The personnel will number 1,400 men. The initial expenditure will be \$2,500,000 and the annual expenditure thereafter \$2,500,000.

#### ARRIVAL OF GERMAN SUBMARINES.

The German submarine U-111 turned over to the United States Navy, and under command of Lieut. Comdr. Freeland A. Daubin, U.S.N., arrived at New York April 19, and went to the New York Navy Yard. She was the first of the five submarines turned over to the United States to arrive. She left Plymouth on April 7, carrying four officers and thirty-four men. The U-111 at times made sixteen knots, but usually ten, and always remained on the surface. The U-111 is 240 feet long and has two torpedo tubes, and two tubes at the stern, with room for twelve torpedoes. She has a maximum speed when in proper condition of nineteen knots on the surface, and ten submerged, and has a radius of action of 7,000 miles at ten knots. The engines are Diesel oil burners. On the bow is a steel saw, six feet long, for cutting wire netting. Besides Commander Daubin, her other officers are Lieut. Comdr. Garnet Hulings, Ensign M. T. Grubham, engineer officer, and Lieut. W. S. Henry, gunner. The U-111 left New York April 23 for Portland, Me., and will be shown at New England ports to help along the Victory Loan. When compared with the latest U.S. submarines the U-111 is considered too complicated in its maze of valves and pipe leads. The arrangement of its devices is described as poor and inferior to the simplicity of the arrangements in the American submarines. Her periscopes, of which there are three, are higher than those on American vessels. The ventilating system is excellent.

The ex-German mine laying submarine, U-117, one of

the craft surrendered in England and turned over to the United States, arrived at New York April 25 and was berthed at the navy yard. She was under command of Lieut. Comdr. Aquilla G. Dibrell and left Harwich, England, on April 3. The submarine soon after leaving the English coast encountered a series of head winds, which developed later into a gale. The weather became so rough that on April 10 the U-117 put into the Azores, where she stayed for two days, leaving on April 12 for New York. In addition to Lieutenant Commander Dibrell her officers are Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Frazier and Lieuts. Vincent Astor and J. R. Rayhart. There is a crew of thirty-seven men. The quarters on board are fairly comfortable, considering the usual submarine boat restrictions for space. The submarine makes thirteen knots on the surface, and is 275 feet in length, 17 feet beam and draws 15 feet of water. She is equipped with two Diesel 4-cylinder engines of 1,200 horsepower each for operation on the surface, and has four electric motors of 500 horsepower each for use when the boat is submerged. The submarine is fitted with three periscopes and is equipped with one disappearing 6-inch gun, mounted forward. The boat is equipped to carry twenty torpedoes and forty-five mines.

Three more ex-German submarines arrived at the New York Navy Yard from England April 29. They were the U-88, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Neilson, and U-148, Lieut. Comdr. Harold Smith, and these and other ex-German submarines mentioned above will assist in the Victory Loan drive. The voyage over was without particular incident, and was made on the surface. The submarines have the same general characteristics as those which previously arrived.

##### Victory Loan Voyage.

To help the Victory Loan the five surrendered German submarines will make an extensive trip along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, up the Mississippi as far as St. Louis, and through the Great Lakes. The schedule, announced April 28, is as follows:

The U-111, Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, New Haven and lay up at New London. The UB-148, New York and Hudson River, Bridgeport, Conn., and lay up at New London. The U-117, Philadelphia, Wilmington, N.C., Norfolk, Va., Baltimore, Annapolis and Washington. The UC-97, New York to Halifax, then through the St. Lawrence River, touching at the Great Lakes ports and lay up at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. The UB-88, Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville, Tampa and Pensacola, Fla., Mobile, Ala., and up the Mississippi River to St. Louis; then to Galveston, Texas, Key West, Fla., through the Panama Canal to Puget Sound, Wash., and lay up at San Pedro.

#### THE NAVY IN THE VICTORY LOAN.

Secretary of the Treasury Glass issued a formal statement on April 28 in which he designated May 7 as "Navy Day" in the Victory Liberty Loan "to honor and give formal recognition to the victorious American Navy which overcame the submarine menace and did so much to win the war." The statement continues:

"With the struggle to keep the sea lanes open now a thing of the past, it is right that we pause in the midst of our Victory Campaign to think of the men who for eighteen months patrolled the submarine zone, encountering all kinds of hazards and emerging triumphant. Nothing testifies more to the triumph of America, and the Allied powers, than the surrender of the entire German fleet—the most spectacular surrender in the history of the world. The American Navy rightfully was a witness to that surrender because it had done so much to bring it about. May 7 will give all of us an opportunity to recall the accomplishments of our Navy, and to think what might have happened had the American Navy not made it possible to transport our millions of American soldiers to the battlefields of France. The Navy has fought for victory and the Navy has bought for victory."

One of the chief events of the day will be a naval parade in New York city, which has been planned to give the public a general idea of the work of the Navy. A unique feature will be the presence in line of the battalion of 250 yeomen (F) from the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., who will go to New York for that purpose commanded by Ensign J. P. O'Neill. Plans approved by Acting Secretary Roosevelt call for the battalion to entrain at Washington on May 6, and the six special cars will be utilized as quarters for the battalion in the Pennsylvania Terminal, New York. A Navy band will be provided and the four companies will be in command of Ensigns H. E. Notley and C. H. Miller and Quartermasters Leroy Pirrell and F. J. Pierce. The yeomen (F) will wear white uniforms and white straw hats and will be accompanied by ambulance, signal, bugle and nurse corps detachments.

Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, Navy Victory Liberty Loan Officer, announced on April 28 that the standing of the various navy yards on that day, in respect to subscriptions to the Victory Loan, was as follows: Philadelphia, \$685,600; Mare Island, \$534,250; Washington, \$467,600; Boston, \$346,050; Portsmouth, \$304,750; New York, \$183,150; Norfolk, \$112,550; New Orleans, \$71,150; Puget Sound, \$148,850; Charleston, —; total, \$2,719,950.

##### Marine Corps Subscriptions.

Victory Liberty Loan subscriptions of the Marine Corps up to April 30 totaled \$486,600 for all posts in the United States, representing subscriptions from approximately 15,000 persons. Headquarters, with a personnel of 746, had subscribed for \$67,850.

##### Coast Guard Loan Campaign.

Coast Guard headquarters at Washington has arranged a Victory Liberty Loan campaign feature for May 4, which is expected to attract a large crowd to the shores of the Potomac river. A life-saving crew from the Coast Guard will throw a line over a schooner which is supposed to have struck a mine and "rescue" the crew in the breeches buoy. The Coast Guard is conducting an intensive campaign in all its branches and for the first eight days of the loan drive the total figure for subscriptions was \$122,800. This is nearly double the subscriptions for the same period in the fourth loan, which was \$64,500.

##### ATLANTIC FLEET TO HOME YARDS.

After a very pleasant stay at New York city the battleships and a number of other units of the Atlantic Fleet under Admiral Mayo began to leave May 1 for their home navy yards for a period of overhauling. A number of the destroyers and submarines and a few other vessels will remain anchored in the Hudson river

for a while. The officers and men of the fleet express great appreciation for the many entertainments arranged for them by the various welfare societies and others.

#### NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

Brig. Gen. Harvey J. Moss, The Adjutant General of the state of Washington, announces that in view of the probable early assembling of Congress in extraordinary session, the executive committee of the National Guard Association of the United States has chosen St. Louis, Mo., as the place and May 5 as the date of the meeting of the twentieth annual convention of the association. It was at first intended to hold the convention at Chicago, but the place was changed to St. Louis because the convention of returned veterans from the Great War is to meet at St. Louis on May 8, and has extended a cordial invitation to all state governors and adjutants general to attend. Delegates to the National Guard Association may also be delegates to the veterans' convention, thereby affording them a double opportunity for the one trip. Headquarters of the National Guard Association will be established at the Statler Hotel on May 4. The convention will meet in the 1st Regiment Armory, Missouri National Guard.

"It is requested," General Moss says, "that each state be represented and prepared to take definite action on matters of policy relating to the future of the National Guard, with a view to recommending and urging upon Congress the necessary laws to properly perpetuate our organizations. As many of the adjutants general have written regarding proposed amendments to the National Defense Act and other matters of vital importance to the National Guard, it is hoped that all States in the Union will be represented; so that a definite policy may be adopted and urged upon Congress with the united support of the entire organization, as only by united effort can we hope to obtain the best results."

#### NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Major Gen. William S. McNair, U.S.A., who has been serving abroad, has been assigned to command Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U.S.A., twice cited for American and twice for French honors during the war, has returned to Washington for duty with the General Staff. The nature of General MacArthur's duties has not been announced. This officer, the son of the late Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., is a major of Engineers in the Regular Army. He was on General Staff duty at the beginning of the war, and has since been chief of staff and a brigade commander of the 42d (Rainbow) Division. General MacArthur arrived at Hoboken, N.J., from France last week, with a part of the 42d Division.

Col. John L. Hayden, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the coast defenses of Puget Sound, Fort Worden, Wash.

Lieut. Col. Melville S. Jarvis, Inf., U.S.A., has been assigned to duty as colonel of the Porto Rico regiment of Infantry, relieving Col. Edward R. Chrisman, Inf., who has been ordered to the United States for further orders for duty.

Major Harry O. Palmer, judge advocate, U.S.A., has been ordered to duty as judge advocate of the China Expedition, and will sail for Manila on the first available transport from San Francisco.

##### Reassignment of General Officers.

Assignment to duty of fourteen general officers of the Army who have been serving abroad to duty at various camps in the United States was ordered by the War Department on April 25. These assignments appear under our Army head in this issue.

##### Chief of Ordnance on Inspection Tour.

Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., accompanied by Brig. Gen. J. H. Rice, chief ordnance officer of the A.E.F., has been making a tour of inspection of the ordnance depots in France and devoting particular attention to the captured artillery and matériel which is to be sent to the United States as part of the Ordnance historical and the Engineering collections. It is expected that the greater part of this captured matériel will be brought overseas in the next few months.

##### Secretary Baker Sails for Home.

Secretary of War Baker sailed from Brest, France, on April 27 on board the U.S.S. George Washington for the United States. Mr. Baker spent the last few days of his visit abroad visiting the Army of Occupation along the Rhine, accompanied by General Pershing. On April 25 he was the guest at dinner of General Dickman, going later in the evening to a dance at the Officers' Club at Coblenz.

##### General Rivers Takes Command at Brownsville.

Brig. Gen. W. C. Rivers, U.S.A., who commanded the 76th Field Artillery, 3d Division, in the drive of July 22, 1918, the first organization to cross the Marne, arrived at San Antonio, Texas, on April 18, and reported at the headquarters of the Southern Department. He is to command the Brownsville (Texas) district. General Rivers was received by Major Gen. De Rosey C. Cabell, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, and was introduced to various officers of the department. He was entertained by several Army officers while in San Antonio, the San Antonio News reports. General Rivers was decorated while in France by General Petain, commander of the French armies of the Northeast, and was cited, while colonel of the 76th Field Artillery, by Brig. Gen. William H. Cruikshank, U.S.A., commander of the 3d Field Artillery Brigade, for his judgment and efficiency during the fighting of July 15, 16, 22 and 27. He succeeds Col. Farrand Sayre, U.S.A., as commander at Brownsville.

##### French Decorations for A.E.F. Officers.

Marshal Petain, of the French army, accompanied by his staff, General de Castelnau, General Vuillemin and eight commanders of Army groups, visited Bordeaux on April 8 for the purpose of presenting Major Gens. Charles D. Rhodes and Robert E. Noble, U.S.A., and other American Army officers decorations that had been awarded them by the French government. A battalion of American troops, together with a company of French zouaves, were drawn up at the railroad station when the train arrived. The distinguished officers at once proceeded by automobile to the American camp at Basens, where Generals Rhodes and Noble, with other officers to be decorated, were awaiting them. After a



review of the troops the presentation took place. An interpreting officer read the awards and Marshal Petain presented the decorations. The cross of the Legion of Honor was given to General Rhodes, the Cross of Officer to General Noble, Cols. Barber, Spencer and Bell, Lieut. Cols. Vincent and Grant, and to Majors Calkins, Berry, Quinn, Rudell and Heyburn.

#### ARMY ITEMS.

##### Total Deaths in the Army to Date 111,179.

The total number of deaths reported in the Army during the war to April 26 is 111,179, of which 56,639, or fifty-one per cent., were from disease; 48,168, or forty-three per cent., in battle or from wounds received in battle; and 6,372, or six per cent., from other injuries. Of the disease deaths approximately 12,000 have occurred since the cessation of hostilities.

##### Army Nurse Corps Reduced One-Third.

The strength of the Army Nurse Corps on April was 14,403, not including 890 under orders for discharge. Of these 6,972 were with the Expeditionary Force and 408 were with the British forces. The present strength represents a reduction of sixty-three per cent. of the strength on Nov. 11, 1918.

##### Disease Continues to Decrease.

For the third successive week the A.E.F. reports for the week ended April 10 a rate for new cases of disease lower than any previously reported. Only 9,422 were admitted to the sick report for disease, giving the remarkably low annual rate of 380 per 1,000. The incidence of typhoid fever is again unduly high, 54 new cases being reported for the week. Of the 144 deaths reported for the week, forty-three were from pneumonia, four from typhoid and nineteen from wounds received in battle prior to Nov. 11, 1918.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., formerly commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, with the temporary rank of admiral, who arrived at New York several weeks ago, was on April 28 assigned to duty with the Naval Operations Division at Washington.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., was relieved as commandant of the 1st Naval District, with headquarters at Boston, Mass., on May 1. He was succeeded by Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, U.S.N., detached from duty in the office of Naval Operations, Navy Department.

Among the officers of the Navy ordered to command vessels on April 26 were the following: Comdrs. Walter G. Roper to the Prince Frederick Wilhelm, William W. Galbraith to the Zeppelin, Charles S. Kerrick to the Graf Waldersee, David A. Scott to the Anthony, and M. H. Metcalf to the Patricia.

Capt. Richard D. White, U.S.N., was on April 28 ordered to command the U.S. troop transport Northern Pacific, which recently arrived at New York from France with troops. She is an exceptionally fast steamer.

Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N., retired, has been ordered to command the U.S.S. Nantucket at Boston.

Capt. David C. Hanrahan, U.S.N., who has been on duty as naval post officer at Danzig, Germany, has been assigned to duty as naval attaché, Warsaw, Poland.

An explosion on board the new destroyer Aaron Ward at the navy yard, Boston, April 28, seriously injured two firemen. The explosion was in No. 3 boiler and was said to have been due "to some outside defect."

The War Department announces that the Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, U.S.N., for his services in connection with the production, transportation and placing in action on the western front of the U.S.N. gun battalion, which consisted of five 14-inch guns on railway mounts, "the most powerful artillery weapons brought into action against Germany and her allies during the war," according to the citation. The medal was also awarded to Cols. Alfred J. Booth, Francis W. Ralston, adjutant, 42d Division; James A. Logan, jr., Edward N. Bowditch and Capt. John C. Hughes, U.S.A.

##### Secretary Daniels's Tour Abroad.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Mrs. Daniels arrived at London on April 24 for a two weeks' visit to the British Isles. Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N., commander of our naval forces in European waters, went to Dover to meet Secretary Daniels with a party of American Navy officers. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels were met at the railway station in London by Vice Admiral Sir Russell Wemyss, First Sea Lord, John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, Major Gen. John E. Biddle, U.S.A., and other U.S. Army and Navy officers. The Secretary started north on the same day and on April 25 inspected the captured German warships at Scapa Flow. He was entertained at luncheon by Rear Admiral R. J. Prendergast, commanding the Orkney and Shetland stations. In responding to a toast by Admiral Prendergast, Secretary Daniels said it was a great pleasure to see the surrendered German fleet, including some of the greatest warships in the world, at anchor and held by three drifters. The American party afterward visited Kirkwall and inspected the American Y.M.C.A. hut. After visiting the air station at Houton and the harbor at Stromness, the Secretary and his party were entertained at dinner on board the battle cruiser Lion by Rear Admiral Sir Roger Keyes. Mr. Daniels visited Edinburgh, Scotland, on April 29 as guest of the corporation, and after a tour of the places of historic interest in the city he was entertained with a luncheon given by Admiral Sir W. H. Grant, senior naval representative of the Admiralty. On the following day Mr. Daniels reached London, and from there went to Windsor Castle to have lunch with King George.

##### U.S. Naval Reserve Officers Organize.

The U.S. Naval Reserve Officers' Association was formed at a meeting held in Washington on May 1. Reserve officers on duty in Washington whose homes are in the various naval districts met at the call of a temporary committee and adopted a constitution for the new association. Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Hatch, U.S.N.R.F., chairman of the temporary committee which drafted the constitution, presided at the meeting. He expressed the hearty co-operation of Navy officers with the movement to form a society composed of Reserve officers and read a letter from Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt indicating his interest in the plan. The purpose of the association, as outlined in the constitution, is "to co-operate with the constituted naval authorities of the

United States in maintaining an efficient reserve force and to advance the interests of the naval service as a whole." After the constitution was adopted the delegates from the different naval districts met to choose three members from each district to form a general election to elect a member from each district as chairman to elect a member from each district as a director of the organization. As provided in the constitution, the board of directors will then elect permanent officers. It is planned to have a paid secretary-treasurer who will maintain headquarters of the association in Washington. With more than 25,000 commissioned Naval Reserve officers residing in all parts of the country, it is expected that a strong organization can be built on the foundation laid at the meeting of May 1. The officers who constituted the temporary committee are as follows: Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Hatch, chairman; Lieut. (j.g.) R. M. Grose, P.C.; secretary; Lieut. Comdr. LeRoy Brooks, Lieut. Comdr. Edward C. Sherman, C. E.C.; Lieut. Howard S. Flisk, P.C.; and Ensign W. H. Hull, C.C., all U.S.N.R.F.

##### U.S.S. Nevada Wins Trophy.

The third gun crew of the battleship Nevada won the gun mounting contest held on Victory Way at Park avenue, New York city, on April 28, loading and firing their five eight-inch shells in the remarkable time of 8.2 seconds. A silver trophy, donated by Samuel Goldwyn, president of the Goldwyn Pictures Corporation, was the prize. Fourteen guns took part in the contest. There were marine crews and sailor crews. The winning crew was composed of Nevada sailors as follows: C. V. Moran, gun captain; A. F. Wood, pointer; W. H. Frick, trainer; A. R. Messenger, sight setter; T. R. McKay, tray man; W. M. Ennor, rammer man; L. O. Spaid, first shellman; W. Tarren, second shellman; G. M. Stauber, first powder man; E. J. Gillis, second powder man; G. E. Harrington, third powder man; L. Gross, hoistman.

##### Launch of Destroyers.

A double launching took place at Philadelphia, Pa., on April 26 for the U.S. Navy, when the destroyers Long and Hovey slid into the Delaware. The Long, which was the first launched, was named after John Davis Long, Secretary of War under President Cleveland. Mrs. Julia James Long Knapp, wife of Dr. Arnold Knapp, of New York city, christened the destroyer. The Hovey, named after Ensign Charles Emerson Hovey, U.S.N., who lost his life in the Philippines, was christened by Mrs. Louise Folsom Kautz, wife of Capt. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., and a sister of Ensign Hovey. Among the guests present were Mrs. Henry Emerson Hovey, mother of Ensign Hovey, and Comdrs. C. F. Russell, H. H. Norton, C. C. Logan, B. A. Strait, R. L. Stover, H. Campbell and F. T. Van Auker, U.S.N., representing a committee of the class of Ensign Hovey at Annapolis, 1907. The other guests included Capt. Austin Kautz, U.S.N.; Austin K. Kautz, jr., and Stephen Kautz.

##### Lives Lost in Launch Sinking.

Five sailors were lost by the sinking of a motor launch from the U.S. destroyer Bell on the night of April 28 in the Hudson river off 138th street, New York city. The motor launch was returning to the ship with a liberty party when she ran on the bow of the destroyer Henly and had her side stove in, causing her to fill and sink at once. Nine men of the fourteen on board the launch were rescued by the Henly. The usual court to fix the responsibility for the accident was appointed. Rear Admiral A. H. Robertson of the Destroyer Force held an informal inquiry on April 29. The missing men include John S. Quinn, seaman, attached to the Harding; Denis J. O'Connell, seaman, attached to the Bell; William J. Oliver and Carl Bedell, firemen, attached to the Harding; and Enrique Gulopa, steward, attached to the Bell.

##### Wreck of Gypsum Queen.

Ensign George C. Edwards, U.S.N.R.F., commanding the U.S. seagoing tug Gypsum Queen, and fifteen men of his crew lost their lives when the tug struck a rock and sank near Armen Light, off the coast of France, on April 28. The Gypsum Queen was returning to Brest after rendering assistance to a fleet of mine sweepers, three of which—the Courtney, Douglas and James—foundered and sank during a storm. All men of the crews of the mine sweepers and seventeen officers and men of the Gypsum Queen were rescued by tugs and destroyers. Vice Admiral Harry S. Knapp, in dispatches telling of the disaster, states that the mine sweeping convoy was returning to the United States from Brest, but when eight hours out it encountered severe weather and the commander ordered his detachment to return to Brest. While returning the three mine sweepers went down, the Courtney at seven o'clock on the evening of April 27, the Douglas two hours later and the James at noon on April 28.

##### Chamberlain G.C.M. Ends in Paris.

The G.C.M. in the case of Capt. Edmund G. Chamberlain, U.S.M.C., which had been in session for several weeks, first in London and later in Paris, came to an end in the French capital on April 29. The last witness was Captain Chamberlain himself, who insisted that all the claims he had made regarding his flight in a British airplane on the British front in France in July, 1918, and of having landed between the British and the German lines, and on which claims the Distinguished Service Cross was given him, were truthful and had been supported by the evidence introduced in his behalf. Several French civilians testified on the day before the trial closed that they had seen Captain Chamberlain near the British aviation camp from which he took a Camel airplane to make the flight claimed, on the day of the reported event. It is believed the testimony of Lieut. Comdr. Frederick H. Allen, U.S.N.R.F., who is on duty at naval aviation headquarters in Paris, and who made an investigation of the circumstances connected with Captain Chamberlain's claim, had much weight with the court. The findings were sent to Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N., naval attaché at London and commanding the American naval forces operating in European waters. They will be forwarded by him to the Judge Advocate of the Navy and will later be made public by the Secretary of the Navy.

##### MARINE CORPS NOTES.

Marine Corps headquarters in Washington will remove from the Navy annex to the new Navy building on May 5.

Lieut. Col. Hamilton D. South, U.S.M.C., on May 1 relieved Lieut. Col. Charles B. Hatch, U.S.M.C., in charge of the recruiting district of Philadelphia and in addition will command the military police detachment in that city. Colonel Hatch is relieved from active duty.

Col. William N. McKelvey, U.S.M.C., who was in command of the 2d Provisional Brigade of Marines in

Santo Domingo, has been ordered to the United States. The Marine Corps has been allowed only one officer at the Naval War College for the course beginning on June 1. Previously the corps was represented by one officer on the staff and one taking the course.

##### COAST GUARD NOTES.

Capt. of Engrs. R. B. Adams, formerly chief engineer of the Coast Guard cutter Seneca of the Gibraltar-Plymouth patrol, has been ordered to headquarters for temporary duty and later will be assigned to inspect the machinery of the five new cutters now under construction at Everett, Wash.

Arrangements are being made with the Navy Department to use the boilers in the various auxiliaries from canceled Navy contracts for destroyers, mine planters, etc., in the Coast Guard cutters building at Everett.

##### "THE STAFF-LINE CAMOUFLAGE."

Aye, camouflage the golden star,  
That shines above the stripe;  
Let dentists wear the line brass hat,  
For now the time seems ripe  
To hand the old line uniform,  
And titles proud and free,  
To those who cannot fight a ship  
Or navigate the sea.

For a captain's rolling bandages,  
The commander's filling teeth,  
And an ensign near the galley range  
Watches beans and Willie seeth.  
The poor O.D. towards every barge  
Strains weary eyes afar,  
For who can tell on a Navy sieve  
The cootie from the star?

Oh, Tecumseh, God of old two-five,  
Oh, shades of sailors gone,  
Would you, old grads of Crabtown's halls,  
Stand spiritless—forlorn?  
And how the staff of days gone by,  
Proud of their forte, would rage  
To see the modern Navy  
With its staff-line camouflage.

CLASS RING (P.C.) U.S.N.

##### NAMES FOR U.S. BATTLESHIPS.

With the prospective laying of the keels of several new battleships the Navy Department will have exhausted the list of forty-eight states for which the first-line fighting ships are named. The work of construction on Battleships Nos. 50, 53 and 54 will soon commence, and in view of the fact that every state in the Union now has a battleship named after it, some action has become necessary.

For several years it has been obvious that the famous old battleships which took part in the war with Spain had outlived their usefulness and had, in fact, got to the point where it is a question as to whether they should be retained by the Navy, even in out-of-commission condition. It seems probable that very soon it will be cheaper and sounder policy in every way to break them up or sell them for scrap.

In the meantime they will be placed out of commission without crews and the department has decided to take the names of three of the first four and give these names to new dreadnoughts about to be constructed. In so doing the old battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Iowa will be renamed "Coast Battleship No. 1," "No. 2" and "No. 4," respectively. Their names will be given as follows: "Indiana" to Battleship No. 50, to be constructed at the New York Navy Yard, "Massachusetts" to Battleship No. 53 and "Iowa" to Battleship No. 54. Bids for the construction of these last two battleships will be opened by the Navy Department on May 3.

It has been decided, however, not to change the name of the famous old "Oregon." This is done partly because of her great historic interest in view of the famous work which she accomplished in the trip around the horn in the early days of the Spanish War and later at the battle of Santiago, and also because she is still useful for certain naval purposes on the Pacific coast. The other ships, Massachusetts, Indiana and Iowa, will also be remembered as historic ships of the Navy. They took part in the operations of the war with Spain, and, with the Oregon, formed the backbone of the American fleet at the battle of Santiago.

##### NAVY RECRUITING MAKES SLIGHT GAIN.

For the week ending April 24 the report of first enlistments at all Navy recruiting stations shows a slight increase over the previous week. The total, 1,238, as compared with 1,114, includes fleet recruiting at New York, 111 men. The report by divisions follows: Eastern, 731; Central, 236; Southern, 211; Western, 60. New York is the only city showing more than 100, the report giving 144 to recruiting station, 111 to fleet, 255 in all. In a summary of enlistments from Dec. 4 to April 3, the Navy Recruiting Bureau shows a total of 19,551. Of this number 191 were discharged for being under age and 671 for disability, a percentage of discharges of 4.41.

##### 5TH AND 6TH MARINES TWICE CITED BY FRENCH.

The 5th and 6th Regiments of Marines, 2d Division, have been twice cited by the French government, according to information received at the War Department. The second citation makes these Marine units eligible for the award of the fourragère of the colors of the Croix de Guerre, although the award has not yet been made by the French government. The citations of the two regiments took place on Oct. 22 and 25, 1918. The 6th Machine Gun Battalion, also of the Marine Corps, received the same citations as the two regiments on Oct. 22, 1918.

##### NAVY REPAIR SHIP AUTHORIZED.

The building of a 10,000-ton repair ship for the U.S. Navy has been authorized by the Navy Department and work will begin on the craft this month at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. This is the largest ship ever laid down at this yard, where the ammunition ships No. 1 and No. 2, and seven seagoing tugs, No. 27 to No. 33, inclusive, are nearing completion. Decision to build the new repair ship was hastened by the fact that the force at the yard would soon be unemployed unless the department furnished work on new construction.



## THE NAVY.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders issued to Officers April 23, 1919.

Capt. F. T. Evans to command U.S.S. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Other officers assigned to this ship are the following: Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Battle, Jr., as ex. off.; Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Garrison (M.C.) as sr. medical officer; Lieut. Z. W. Wicks as ex. engr. off.; Lieut. J. E. Romulus as asst. engr. off.; Lieut. W. V. Shown, Lieut. (j.g.) H. S. Ford, E. D. Kern, H. G. Anderson, G. Gregory, Jr., E. C. Marheineke, Ensign J. E. LeRoy, Gunr. C. L. Morgan, Bism. H. Meyers, Mach. H. Goldman, Pharm. A. L. Crowder, Carp. E. F. Ronillon, Lieut. G. D. Thompson (M.C.), Lieut. R. A. Sinton (M.C.) and Lieut. R. D. Thomas (P.C.) as supply off.

Capt. F. T. Evans to command U.S.S. Birmingham. Comdr. R. A. Dawes to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; L. B. Porterfield to command U.S.S. Castine; L. P. Davis to Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C.; C. W. Denmore to duty abroad; G. C. Barnes to special duty U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters.

Comdr. (M.C.) J. G. Thompson to Naval Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo.; H. A. May to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C., and continue present addl. duty.

Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Raitray to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; W. L. Moore continue duty as repair off. U.S.S. Prairie; J. F. Meigs, Jr., to command U.S.S. Walker; G. M. Lowry to command U.S.S. Ringgold; A. S. Carpenter to Naval Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; J. W. W. McClaren to command U.S.S. Radford; R. J. Wilson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Twigs and as ex. off. when commd.; E. K. Atwater to command U.S.S. Gable; E. B. Hammer to Navy Ret. Sta., Denver Dist., Denver, Colo.; R. L. Lavender to conn. with Trans. Atl. Flight.

Lieut. J. D. Lonsdale to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; H. W. Hoyt to assume command U.S. Nav. Air Sta., Akron, Ohio; J. C. Lindberg in U.S.S. Falcon; C. E. Weickhardt to duty as off. in charge of torp. testing barge No. 4; G. F. Talbot to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Thornton and as torp. off. when commd.; L. H. Wentworth to U.S. Naval Experimental Sta., New London, Conn.; G. T. Jarvis to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Philippine and as supervisor when commd.

First Lieut. G. W. McKean (U.S.C.G.) to assignment by commodore comdt. U.S.C.G.

Lieut. (M.C.) B. A. H. Winne to Marine Exp. Force, Santo Domingo; M. T. Briggs to Naval Hosp., Boston, Mass.; W. E. Saye to U.S.S. Pocahontas; L. L. Bull to U.S.S. Pennsylvania, orders April 17, 1919, to U.S.S. New Mexico revoked.

Lieut. (P.C.) H. D. Nuber to Hoboken for duty as supply off. on a naval troop transport.

Lieut. (Ch. C.) E. B. Moyer to duty Mercy.

Lieut. (j.g.) R. M. C. Rush to U.S.S. Taylor; C. C. Manning to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bailey and as watch off. when commd.; M. Pope to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Abbott and as watch off. when commd.; H. C. A. Deglau to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Rodgers and as torp. off. when commd.; W. J. Russell to duty as aid and squad radio off. on staff of Rear Admiral Robertson, comdr. squad No. 2, Des. Pa.; C. C. Makin to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; P. G. Beaton to duty Sierra revoked.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.) R. S. Griffith to duty Santa Malta.

Lieut. (j.g.) (P.C.) J. E. Kenefick to duty R.S. at Puget Sound, Wash.

Ensigns: C. L. McCrea to resume regular duty-Bu. of Ordnance, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; V. E. Beamer to duty Atlantic 11; A. R. Baker to duty Nav. Opera. Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; W. H. Baldwin, 3d, to duty office of chief cable censor, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; I. F. Fitzsimmons to duty Nav. Experimental Sta., New London, Conn.; E. A. Shepherd to U.S.S. Patricia; L. B. Beatty to U.S.S. Patricia; F. C. Fisher to U.S.S. Agamemnon; D. M. Little, Jr., to U.S.S. Patricia; M. B. Veals to conn. f.o. U.S.S. J. Fred Talbot and as watch off. when commd.; A. H. Christian to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Abbott and as watch off. when commd.; W. H. Stephen to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Twigs and as engr. off. when commd.; A. L. Clark to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. D. Baker, Jr., rel. all active duty.

Ensigns (P.C.): J. Sheridan to duty fleet supply base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.; J. B. Roberts, Jr., to duty under comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force; E. A. Eddigord to duty under S.N.A.R., West coast, San Francisco, Calif.; G. T. Foster det. duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensigns (P.C.) R. H. Spahn and J. Tipton rel. all active duty.

Ensigns (P.C.): N. A. Wright to duty Santa Malta; F. P. Overfield to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; R. L. Eaton to duty as disb. off. under D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia, Pa.; S. S. Cunningham to duty fleet supply base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

Ensign (C.E.C.) L. R. Metcalfe to duty navy yard, New York.

Pay Clerks: C. Klotz to duty under comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force; J. J. Donohue to duty Nav. Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; W. W. Furlong to duty Madawaska.

A.P. Clerks: R. A. Vollbrecht to U.S.S. Pennsylvania for duty with supply off.; G. C. McDougall to U.S.S. Philadelphia as asst. with supply off. sub. base, Coco Solo, C.Z.

Machs.: L. Freitas to U.S.S. Patricia; J. J. Enginger to U.S.S. Patricia; G. F. Timmerman rel. all active duty.

Chief Gunr. J. H. Schuman to duty Nav. Exp. Sta., New London, Conn.

Gunrs.: R. W. Justice to duty navy yard, Boston; H. J. Holland to U.S.S. Chewink.

Orders issued to Officers Under Date of April 24, 1919.

Capt. P. W. Hourigan (ret.) to command U.S.S. Nantucket. Comdr. T. H. Taylor to U.S.S. Huntington as ex. off.; R. Jacobs det. R.S. at Boston, to command U.S.S. Delphy; A. Sharp to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bailey and in command when commd.; H. D. Cooke to Naval War College, Newport.

Comdr. (M.C.) J. S. Woodward, naval port off., Hamburg, report to Admiral Andrews; J. T. Miller report to comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force, Newport News, Va.; J. B. Kaufman report to Rear Admiral Plunkett as fr. med. off. on his staff.

Lieut. Comdr. F. C. McCord to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCook and in command when commd.; H. A. Waddington to U.S.S. Alert as ex. off. and addl. duty as ex. off. sub. base, San Pedro, Calif.; G. B. Ashe to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCalla and in command when commd.; A. M. Steckel to command U.S.S. Harding; S. C. Fenn to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; F. G. Bissel to Staff Base No. 7; J. R. Barry, Nav. Sta., Cavite, to U.S. via Logan; H. S. Chase to duty Solace; F. C. Seibert to duty under S.N.A.R., New York.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) M. C. Baker to U.S.S. Zeppelin; C. E. Treib to U.S.S. Pueblo.

Lieut. Comdr. (D.C.) M. E. Harrison to Base Hosp. No. 5.

Lieut. R. O. Glover to U.S.S. Badger as ex. off.; P. M. Rhea to U.S.S. Palmer as ex. off.; J. S. Farnsworth to U.S.S. Roper as ex. off.; B. S. Killmaster to command U.S.S. O-5; C. O. Vickrey to U.S.S. Chew; N. M. Pigman to U.S.S. New York; J. H. Bell report comdr. tra. U.S.S. fleet to conn. with searchlights of fleet; H. F. Fells to U.S.S. Chew as torp. off.; G. B. Evans to ex-German submarine UB-88; J. E. Featherstone to U.S.S. New York for radio duty; J. Roman to U.S.S. Marblehead; E. C. Wortman to U.S.S. North Dakota for radio duty; A. Prastka report to comdr.-in-chief U.S. fleet to supervise installation of radio apparatus; W. Hinton to conn. with Trans. Atl. Flight; F. J. M. Parduhn to U.S.S. Prometheus; G. Knott, La Pallice, to U.S.S. Mobile; R. P. Hodson to duty Virginia; F. H. Robinson to duty under S.N.A.R., New York.

Lieut. (M.C.) M. S. Stever assigned to duty hqrs., London; J. T. Short assigned duty New Castle; S. B. Hull assigned duty Base No. 18; R. A. Ferguson report Admiral Halstead to Base Hosp. No. 5; R. I. Craig to Base Hosp. No. 5; D. H. Murray to Base Hosp. No. 5; W. B. Dukeshire to Base Hosp. No. 5; J. E. Houghton to U.S.S. Solace; D. W. Sooy report to Chief Bu. Med. and Surg., Navy Dept.; R. Owen to Nav. Hosp., Philadelphia; C. J. C. Gillen to U.S.S. Solace; W. C. Lyon to duty 7th N.D.

Lieut. (P.C.) C. Saunders, Queenstown, to Liverpool conn. nce. crew; S. Schuster to Hoboken for assignment to a naval troop transport as supply off.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. McC. Callaghan to U.S.S. Craven; H. E. Barden to ex-German submarine UB-88; F. Strehte to conn. f.o. Eagle boats and prospective duty on board when commd.; R. E. Miegel to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-23 and on board when commd.; R. E. Christy to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McKensie and as engr. off. when commd.; R. E. Newby to U.S.S. Shawmut; E. H. Wardwell to U.S.S. Patricia; C. Christensen to conn. f.o. Tatnick and in command when commd.; L. R. Bray to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bailey and as torp. off. when commd.; P. Loggers to U.S.S. Penguin; J. T. Rogers to duty Nav. Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; A. H. McCree to duty Rock-

ter; A. Rader to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; G. S. Montgomery to duty Nav. Air Sta., Chatham, Mass.; H. G. Millington to duty R.S. at Boston, Mass.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.) J. E. Heribay report Admiral Halstead to Base Hosp. No. 5; J. S. Lohrke, Base No. 18, to Liverpool, nce. crew; J. E. Loftis to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. J. Pettit to duty 1st Sol.

Ensigns: W. J. Healy rel. all active duty; J. A. Hobson to duty Ba. of Ord., Navy Dept.; J. F. Kelly to duty Ba. of Ord., Navy Dept.; J. S. J. Leroy to U.S.S. Birmingham; D. Forges det. R.S. at Boston, to U.S.S. Patricia; M. Grahame to U.S.S. Fulton and addl. duty conn. with German submarine U-111; H. V. Nussey to U.S.S. McKean.

Ensigns (P.C.): A. W. Rader to duty Arizonan; M. E. Sanders rel. all active duty D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; C. Breitenstein rel. office S.N.A.R., New York, all active duty; W. G. Ryan to duty Newburgh; L. Gilliam, Jr., to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; H. Thompson to duty on board E.S. at New Orleans, La.; H. F. Bird to duty Kaiserin Augusta.

Sten. D. Gunest to U.S.S. Patricia.

Carp. W. J. Kennedy to U.S.S. Wyoming.

A.P. Clerks: J. Howze to duty with supply off. R.S. at New Orleans; H. L. Creswick to U.S.S. Florida for duty as supply off.

Gunrs.: E. C. Glover to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-26 and on board when commd.; W. S. Henry to U.S.S. Fulton and addl. duty conn. ex-German submarine U-111; L. W. Gilman to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; S. S. Syberg to officer-in-charge Naval Radio Sta., San Diego, Calif.; G. W. Raymond to ex-German submarine UB-88; M. Bergman report to comdr. Eastern Mediterranean for assignment.

Pharms.: C. O. Thome to Base Hosp. No. 5; G. B. Haines to U.S.S. Radetzky.

Orders issued to Officers Under Date of April 25, 1919.

Capt. L. J. Connolly to U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters; D. C. Hanrahan to duty as naval attaché, Warsaw, Poland; P. Foley to Shipping Board, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. A. L. Bristol, Jr., to command U.S.S. Breckenridge.

Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Brecken, Jr., to U.S.S. Florida as navigator; G. B. Junkin to command U.S.S. O-8; C. E. Battle, Jr., to U.S.S. Birmingham as ex. off.; F. A. Branstetter to Bureau Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.; E. Davis to U.S.S. Hazlewood as ex. off.; E. H. Connor to U.S.S. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria as ex. off.; W. H. Stiles to U.S.S. Arkansas as navigator; F. A. Daubin to U.S.S. Fulton and addl. duty conn. ex-German submarine U-111; G. Hulings to U.S.S. Fulton and addl. duty conn. ex-German submarine U-111; S. D. McCaughey to command U.S.S. Downes; R. H. Traylor to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; A. A. Morrison rel. all active duty; E. F. Mason to duty with Dutch Ship Mission abroad.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) G. B. Harte to U.S.S. Solace; J. A. Bass to U.S.S. Manchuria; W. D. Owens to Bu. Navigation, Navy Dept.

Lieut. B. L. Domerowski to U.S.S. Kimberly as ex. off.; T. N. Vinson to command U.S.S. Isabel; S. V. Edwards to temp. duty Office Naval Communications, upon completion of temp. duty to Otter Cliff, Me., for temp. duty Naval Radio Sta., and for duty as officer-in-charge upon det. Lieutenant Abbott, U.S.N.R., H. M. Dickson to U.S.S. Thomas; T. O'Donnell to U.S.S. Shawmut as engr. off.; W. J. Hazelwood to duty Huron; E. W. Burroughs to Nav. Sta., Cavite; E. Korzeneski to duty 1st N.D.

Lieut. (M.C.) D. W. Sooy to U.S.S. Isabel; L. W. Shaffer to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Santa Malta and on board when commd.; M. Jones to Marine Ret. Sta., Spokane, Wash.; A. A. De Yoanna to U.S.S. Adams; F. S. Steele to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; G. G. Hart to duty Navy Ret. Sta., Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. (j.g.) B. O. Wells to Mohican and Sub. Base, Cavite; W. Burnham to R.S. at Cavite; A. E. Bartlett to Sub. Base, Cavite, command B-1; H. W. Carter to duty Sub. Chaser No. 339; J. J. Cox to duty Machias; K. C. Kennedy to U.S.S. Rochester; C. A. Strumsky to U.S.S. Nevada; R. C. Lewis to U.S.S. Matsonia; J. A. Erickson to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; C. B. Dushane to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; J. B. Armstrong to duty R.S. at Mare Island, Calif.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.) J. B. O'Neill to duty navy yard, Norfolk.

Lieut. (j.g.) (D.C.) W. F. Kramer to duty Nav. Tra. Camp, Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. (j.g.) (Ch. C.) J. F. B. Carruthers to Bu. Navigation, Navy Dept.; C. H. Hastings to U.S.S. Oklahoma; W. L. Steiner to duty Nav. Tra. Sta., Newport, R.I.

Lieut. (j.g.) (C.E.C.) M. L. Babcock rel. all active duty.

Lieut. E. A. Stein to U.S.S. Machias; R. J. McKee to U.S.S. Palmer.

Ensigns: H. L. Kirby, R. M. Neale, E. C. Eberhardt, P. E. Froass, V. C. Finch and J. D. Murphy to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ensigns: W. J. McDonnell continue treatment Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Mass.; F. W. Reichelderfer to duty Shawmut; A. F. Markthaler rel. all active duty; E. B. Niemela to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.

Ensign (P.C.) G. E. Nevin to duty under Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, U.S.N.; A. A. Thorum to duty U.S.S. Isabel; W. D. Howze to duty under comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force; D. H. William to duty fleet supply base, South Brooklyn, N.Y.; C. G. Whalen to duty Nav. Tra. Camp, Philadelphia; W. M. Evans to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia; W. E. Nevin rel. all active duty; O. E. Matheny to Hoboken, N.J., report to comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force.

Machs.: B. Nolan to Hoboken as asst. naval inspector ordnance optical material, Kniffel and Esser Co.; W. J. O'Brien to U.S.S. Chew; W. W. Eshelman to U.S.S. Prairie; T. G. Mehlbert to U.S.S. San Francisco; J. B. McManus to Sub. Base, Cavite; W. C. Hindle to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

A.P. Clerk J. W. Nichols to Mexican.

Gunrs.: R. J. Ostrander to Nav. Radio Sta., Cavite; J. H. Hart to U.S.S. Savannah; M. B. Walrath to U.S.S. Savannah.

Blans.: J. C. Moore to U.S.S. Owl; H. J. Messier to U.S. Sub. Chaser No. 2; E. J. Hill to Sub. Chaser No. 104.

Orders issued to Officers April 26, 1919.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn det. Ofc. Naval Operations, Navy Dept.; to comdt. 1st Naval Dist.

Capt. (U.S.C.G.) Louis L. Bennett to U.S.S. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria as navigator; F. J. Haake det. command Sec. Base, Cape May, N.J., to further assignment by Commodore Comdt. U.S.C.G.

Comdr. G. Roper to command U.S.S. Prinz Frederick Wilhelm; W. W. Gelbreith to command U.S.S. Zeppelin; O. S. Kerick to command U.S.S. Graf Waldersee; O. N. Ingraham to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Chauncey and as ex. off. when commd.; D. A. Scott to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Anthony and in command when commd.; M. K. Metcalf to command U.S.S. Patricia.

Lieut. Comdr. K. H. Donavin to U.S.S. Arizona as navigator; N. H. Geisenhoff to U.S.S. Ohio as navigator; E. A. McIntyre to command U.S.S. Cassin; W. S. Haas to conn. f.o. U.S.S. R-22 and in command when commd.; S. G. Womble to command U.S.S. Perkins; A. M. Steckel to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Rodgers and in command when commd.; J. A. Wilson to duty as material off. Ofc. of D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; S. W. Hickey and C. H. Cross to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; F. A. Brannen Lake Geneva det. from Cardiff; C. P. McFeaters U.S.S. Wilmington to U.S.S. Brooklyn; L. M. Stewart to U.S.S. Black Hawk; H. P. Pinkham to command Lake Clear.

Lieut. Comdr. (D.C.) A. F. McCree to Marine Exped. Fs., Santo Domingo.

Lieut. E. M. Senti to U.S.S. Florida; R. H. Maury to U.S.S. Columbia as navigator; W. Mueller to Naval Tra. Sta., Newport, R.I.; E. J. Leonard to New York Shipbuilding Corp., Camden, N.J.; M. E. Robison to U.S.S. R-18; C. C. Laws to command U.S. Sub. Chaser No. 419; F. G. W. Cooper to duty 14th N.D.

Lieut. G. H. Henyon, W. R. Cutts, A. M. Clawson and N. A. Winquist to duty under S.N.A.R., New York.

Lieut. C. L. Hayden report to Admiral Andrews; C. E. S. Lines to Sub. Chaser No. 48; D. W. Nelson to Sub. Chaser No. 164; E. W. McInnes to Nav. Port Office, La Pallice; E. M. Cole to command James; T. Fearon to Arethusa; C. T. E. Jorgensen to Lake Geneva; W. M. Frazier to Staff Base 7; H. Schofield orders Corsair modified to read Liverpool conn. nucleus crews; C. A. Hermanson to Lake Elsinore; D. Boyle Lake Benbow from Cardiff; H. E. Peres to Hqrs. London; L. W. Nickol to Naval Port Office, Rotterdam.

Lieut. (M.C.) H. Sprague to Naval Dispensary, Navy Dept.; C. Molitor to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ancon and on board when commd.; A. S. Walker to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, L.I.; J. A. Omer to Naval Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo.; M. C. Danahoe to H.P.O., St. Nazaire; G. L. Crain and F. V.

Tuttle to Base Hosp. No. 5; L. McNicholas to mod. off. for all naval activities in Detroit, Mich.; R. W. Anserbach to Naval Hosp., Wards Island, N.Y.; R. E. Dunne to Naval Hosp., Nav. Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; M. H. Maryette to U.S.S. Apache; E. E. Chaggett to Naval Hosp., New London, Conn.; R. E. Watkins to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Callie and as beam when commissioned.

Lieut. (P.C.) C. B. Smith to duty under Comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force.

Lieut. (j.g.) E. Dahuff to Sub-Chaser 44; M. T. Seligman to Base 18; V. E. Moore to hqrs., London; R. S. Bartlett to U.S.S. K-4; E. H. Sticks to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; H. H. Cuthrell to duty U.S.S. K-5; G. A. Ramsey to A. & O. nucleus Crew 10; J. G. M. Grant to Base 29; J. E. Roll to command Cahill; R. I. Rakwood to hqrs., Paris, executed A. & O.; A. M. Brightness to Lake Gilman; R. G. De LaMare to duty Machias; C. O. Chase to duty Pastores; W. Jorgensen to duty under S.N.A.R., New York.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.) R. F. Bushel to duty Mobile; O. E. Eichler to duty Mobile; O. L. Dance to duty Callie; C. N. Colbert to duty Callie.

Ensign W. Hartenstein to Sub-Chaser 40; F. A. Olsen to Sub-Chaser 178; P. T. Ryan to Sub-Chaser 257; J. F. Shea to Sub-Chaser 208; F. H. Betts to Base 29; W. J. Whitley to Nopatia; J. L. Green to SC-356.

Ensigns C. L. Gilman, J. L. Keddy and W. D. Wood to Liverpool conn. nucleus crew.

Ensigns: B. Stewart to hospital, Rotterdam; J. W. Southward assigned Naval Port Office, Trieste; J. E. DeGarnes to U.S.S. Hazlewood; O. E. Whilden to U.S.S. Taylor as engr. off.; D. W. Horkan to Base 7; G. A. Norwood to Brest for duty on German transport; G. H. Burgess and A. A. Gieshen to Naval Port Office, Rotterdam; F. Lemcke to Naval Port Office, Plymouth; L. Oerly to Base 18 upon discharge from Hospital 5; J. F. Brown to Base 29; A. St. C. Birne to Naval Port Office, France; W. Devoy to duty Androsogga.

Ensigns W. C. Hamphill, R. L. Hendrickson, H. J. Haane, J. W. Mullally and A. C. Sickenberger to duty under S.N.A.R., New York.

Ensigns: L. O. Winslow to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; R. D. Partridge to duty 1st N.D.; V. Reichert to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; J. L. Grass, J. K. Huntington, O. J. Gilman and J. L. Keddy to nucleus Crew 12; A. B. Underhill C.S.O. 66; F. F. Radis to Pleasant; C. A. Ryan to Naval Port Office, Liverpool, connection nucleus crews; J. W. Nevelen to hqrs., London; J. S. Johnson to hqrs., London; C. Patrick to Base 29; R. Williams to Bridgeport; C. P. Knabe to Naval Relief Unit, Lille.

Ensigns (P.C.): C. F. Zekind to duty as asst. to disb. off., R.S. Great Lakes, Ill.; C. O. Martin to duty Port-au-Prince, Haiti; E. Cragg, Jr., to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; F. P. F. Lawson to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; C. F. Brown to duty Aaron Ward, March 12, rel. all active duty; R. L. Ashe det. duty under S.N.A.R., New York, rel. from all active duty; T. B. Eaton to duty S.N.A.R., New York; C. T. Ludington to duty Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Ensigns (P.C.): H. A. Phares to Mare Island as asst. to supply off. in navy yard; C. L. Margolis to Preteris; E. W. Mott, aviation, Eastleigh to nucleus Crew 10; J. C. Ohl to Base 29, A. & O.

Ensign (C.E.C.) T. J. Brady, Jr., rev. of orders April 18, and mod. April 23, to duty Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., rev.

A.P.C. J. R. Wallace to U.S.S. Panther.

Blans.: L. P. Paxton to Ontario; W. H. Pate to duty Atlantic 11; F. Harder to U.S.S. Troy; F. A. Cole to U.S.S. Manchuria; E. L. Bordon to U.S.S. Potomac.

Pharms.: A. M. Stanley to U.S.S. Zeppelin (base comdr.); H. E. R. Haenke to U.S.S. Virginian; C. A. Adelman to Hosp. Corps Tra. School, Naval Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; H. L. Frey to naval dispensary, navy yard, Philadelphia; B. E. Irwin to Naval Hosp., Norfolk, Va.; S. E. Smith to U.S.S. Patricia.

Mach. S. B. LaTourette to Staff Base 7.

Gunrs.: G. A. Collette to U.S.S. O-14; J. C. Fields to U.S.S. Chicago for radio duty; M. E. Johnson to U.S.S. Barney; F. A. Dempsey to Admiral Andrews.

Orders issued to Officers April 28, 1919.

Admiral William B. Caperton det. Comdr.-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

(Continued on page 1240.)

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 25—Major J. M. Bain to remain with 2d Brigade, Santo Domingo.

Capt. M. P. Madison, F. W. Clarke, Jr., J. Lucas, Jr., and 1st Lieut. J. A. Scanlon honorably discharged.

Capt. A. A. LeBoeuf to Marine Bks., Boston, Mass.

First Lieut. H. J. Hollies ordered Nav. Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo., resume treatment.

First Lieut. G. C. Wright to inactive service.

Marine Gunr. E. E. Vine to Marine Per. Off., New York.

Marine Gunr. M. E. Dawes ordered home.

Pay Clerk W. B. Denny to off. asst. paymr., Atlanta, Ga.

APRIL 26—Col. F. M. Wisa to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

Capt. W. F. O'Connell to major gen. comdt., instead of at Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Capt. W. Van D. Jewett to U.S.S. Pennsylvania.

First Lieut. T. H. Hayden and Capt. W. J. Platten honorably discharged.

First Lieut. H. O. Moore, H. W. Miller, C. H. Lovett, C. P. Hill and P. H. Kelly appointed 1st lieut. (prov.) in Marine Corps Reserve.

APRIL 26—Major R. E. Adams to navy yard, New York.

Major H. W. Sturdevant to Marine Per. Off., New York.

Major H. M. Money to Washington, D.C.

Capt. J. A. Connor to Marine Bks., New Orleans, La.

Capt. S. B. Anderson to Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

Capt. H. N. Potter to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. J. McO. Little to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Following officers detached Galveston, Texas, to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.: Lieut. Col. T. E. Backstrom and H. O. Reisinger, Majors J. F. Jeffords and H. W. Stone, Capt. T. B. Gale, 2d Lieut. W. J. Morrison, Pay Clerk C. A. Eaton, Q.M. Clerks G. Lents and A. F. Schonefeld.

APRIL 29—Col. W. N. McLevy to Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. H. D. South detailed on additional duty as officer-in-charge, Eastern Regt. Div., Philadelphia.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Kipp to Marine Per. Off., 2d N.D., New York, N.Y.

Majors N. A. Eastman, R. S. Hunter and A. J. White to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Capt. H. A. Ziechke, W. F. Ostrander, 1st Lieut. G. M. Goodman and 2d Lieut. D. E. Walker honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. F. S. Matheny to Marine Per. Off., New York.

Capt. S. B. Anderson and 2d Lieut. E. A. Thomas to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.

APRIL 30—Col. L. M. Gulick to American Legation, Peking, China, duty command Marine Detachment.

Col. L. H. Moses to Marine Bks., Portsmouth, N.H.

Capt. W. H. Price and B. T. Reidy detached Haiti; to U.S.

Capt. T. B. Gale to Marine Bks., New York.



## A.E.F. TROOPS HERE, COMING AND TO COME.

The following warships and naval and merchant transports have arrived from France at the ports indicated or are due to arrive on the dates given and with the organizations mentioned. Those units aboard vessels marked a were published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 26; those marked b on April 19 and those marked c on April 12:

## Warships of the Navy—Arrived.

U.S.S. Montana—b, U.S.S. North Carolina—b, at New York April 25.  
U.S.S. Minnesota—b, U.S.S. Huntington—c, at New York April 26.  
U.S.S. South Carolina—b, at Newport News April 27.  
U.S.S. Pueblo—c, at New York April 28.  
U.S.S. Missouri—c, at Newport News April 29.  
U.S.S. St. Louis—c, at New York April 30.

## Naval Transports and Merchant Transports—Arrived.

La Touraine—c, Leviathan—c, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm—c, at New York April 25.  
Santa Rosa—b, at Boston April 25.  
Kijandam—b, at Newport News April 25.  
Chicago—c, Orizaba—c, Siboney—c, Santa Barbara—c, Santa Clara—b, West Madaket—b, Cape May—b, at New York April 27.  
Antigone—c, Princess Matoika—c, at Newport News April 27.  
Dakota—c, at Boston April 27.  
America—c, Texan—c, Belvedere—b, La Lorraine—c, Freedom—b, West Madaket—b, at New York April 28.  
Pretoria—c, at Boston April 28.  
Acacia—c, at Newport News April 28.  
Agamemnon—c, Kronland—c, Atenas—b, Suriname—c, at New York April 29.  
Louisville—c, Regina d'Italia—b, Finland—c, Federal—c, Nanamond—c, West Albatross—c, at New York April 30.  
Pocahontas—c, Mercury—c, at Philadelphia April 30.  
Henry R. Mallory—c, Rainbow, 7 officers, 18 men, 14 Marines, from Porto Rico, at New York May 1.  
Pastor—c, Kanawha—c, at New York May 1.  
Liberty—c, at Norfolk May 1.  
Alphons XIII, from Bordeaux April 22, arrived at New York May 2. 82d Division, detachment headquarters and headquarters troop. Train—307th, hqrs., Q.M. detach., 307th mobile veterinary section (to Camp Upton). Tank Corps—335th, complete, 386th Batn., complete (to Camp Upton). Casual Co.—Tank Corps A (to Camp Custer). Training and Replacement Co.—379th (to Camp Upton). 380th, 381st (to Camp Meade). Evacuation Hospital—33d (to Camp Dodge). Cement Mill Co.—2d, 6th (to Camp Dix). Ord. Casual Co.—14th (to Camp Devens). Casual Co.—528th (to Camp Upton).

## Warships of the Navy—Sailed.

U.S.S. Vermont, from Brest April 22, due Newport News May 4. Pioneer Infantry—53d Regt., field and staff, hqrs. company, med. detach., Cos. A, B, C (to Camps Devens, Grant, Dix, Jackson, Taylor, Lee). Casual Co.—827th (scattered). Engineers—114th Regt., Co. F, detach. Co. E (to Camps Sherman, Taylor, Pike, Shelby, Lee).  
U.S.S. New Hampshire, from Brest April 22, due Newport News (date omitted). Pioneer Infantry—53d Regt., supply company, med. detach., 2d Batn., hqrs., Cos. D, E, F, G (to Camps Upton, Devens, Grant, Dix, Funston, Jackson, Dodge, Taylor, Meade, Lee). Evacuation Hospital—14th (to Camps Grant, Jackson, Sherman, Lee).  
U.S.S. Frederick, from Brest April 22, due New York May 4. Field Art.—119th Regt., complete (to Camps Custer, Dodge, Pike, Shelby, Grant, Devens, Sherman, Funston, Upton). Casual Co.—420th (to Mich.). 2d Art. Field Art.—2,980th (to N.Y.), 2,985th (to Mont.), 3,443th (to Ky.), 3,450th (to Mo.). Ord. Casual Co.—37th (scattered). Aero Sqdn.—464th.  
U.S.S. Connecticut, from Brest April 24, due Newport News May 5. Pioneer Infantry—53d Regt., 3d Batn., hqrs., Cos. H, I, K, L, M (to Camps Upton, Devens, Grant, Dix, Funston, Jackson, Dodge, Taylor, Meade, scattered). Military Police—280th Co. (to Camp Lee). Casual Co.—823d (U.S.M.C.), 823th (scattered), 3,423d (to Regular Army), 3,908th, 3,918th, 3,923d, 3,957th, 3,961st (U.S.M.C.).

## Naval Transports and Merchant Transports—Sailed.

Caserta, from Marseilles April 22, due New York May 3. Transportation Corps—66th Co. (to Camps Dix, Funston, Dodge, Lee, Lewis, Sherman, Taylor, Upton, scattered). Aero Sqdn.—60th, 650th, 658th. Air Service, Casual Co.—7th. Casual Co.—3,901st, colored (scattered), 3,920th (to Signal Corps), 3,946th (to Camp Art.), 3,948th (to Colo.), 3,951st, colored (scattered). Special Casual Co.—3,955th (discharges), 3,956th (furloughs), 3,958th, 3,959th (discharges), 3,960th (furloughs), 3,962d, colored (discharges).  
Maui, from St. Nazaire April 22, due New York May 3. Infantry—35th Brig. hqrs., (to Camp Dix, scattered). 109th Regt., hqrs., 1st Batn., san. detach., 1st Batn., hqrs., san. detach., 2d Batn., hqrs., san. detach., 3d Batn., hqrs., supply company, san. detach., ord. detach., M.G. company, Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M (to Camps Devens, Upton, Dix, Meade, Sherman, Lee, Taylor, Shelby, Pike, Grant, Dodge, Funston, Travis, Lewis, Custer, Fort D. A. Russell, Presidio, scattered); 110th Regt., detach.  
Sewall Point, from Pauillac April 22, due Newport News (date omitted). Casual detach. for duty.  
Nieuw Amsterdam, from Brest April 23, due New York May 2. Major Gen. William S. McNair, U.S.A., traveling as casual. Engineers—302d, complete (to Camps Devens, Sherman, Grant, Dodge, Upton). Engineer Train—302d (to Camp Upton). 77th Div.—Carrs, detach. (to Camp Upton). Field Art.—305th Regt., detach. (to Camp Funston, scattered). Casual Co.—823th (to Camp Upton).  
Santa Ana, from Bordeaux April 23, due New York May 7. Tank Corps—307th repair and salvage company (to Camp Upton), 376th, 377th training and replacement companies (to Camp Upton). Mobile Operating Unit—1st (to Camp Upton). Ord. Casual Co.—12th (to Camp Grant), 13th, 15th (to Camp Upton), 16th (to Camp Custer), 18th (to Camp Upton), 19th (to Camp Meade), 21st (to Camp Kearny), 1st Army-Army Art. hqrs. (to Camp Upton). Casual Co.—524th (to N.Y.). Special Casual Co.—527th (U.S.M.C.). Bordeaux convalescent detach.—297th.  
Housatonic, from Bordeaux April 23, due New York May 7. Anti-aircraft M.G. Batn.—1st, complete (to Camp Sherman). Signal Corps—Field Batn., 113th, complete (to Camp Sherman). Air Service, Casual Co.—5th (to Camp Upton). Aero Sqdn.—16th, 553d.  
President Grant, from Brest April 24, due Newport News May 6. Brig. Gen. Herbert Deakins, U.S.A., traveling as a casual. M.G. Batn.—304th, complete (to Camp Upton). Ammunition Train—302d, complete, with detachments, 1, 2 (to Camps Devens, Dix, Gordon, Dodge, Bowie, Sherman, Grant, Upton). Train—802d, hqrs., (to Camp Upton). 77th Div.—Q.M. railroad detach. (to Camp Upton). Field Art.—detach. (to Camps Sherman, Upton). Salvage Squad—17th (to Camp Upton). Infantry—305th Regt., detach. (scattered). Sanitary Train—302d, complete (to Camps Devens, Dix, Sherman, Dodge, Upton). Supply Train—302d, complete (to Camps Devens, Upton). Casual Co.—824th (77th Div. casuals) (to Camp Upton), 825th (scattered). Field Art.—306th Regt. (to Camps Sherman, Dodge, Upton). Med. detach. for duty. Brest convalescent detachments—213th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th. Sick or wounded—674.  
Black Arrow, from Bordeaux April 24, due New York May 6. Field Art.—157th, brig. hqrs. (to Camp Upton). Ammunition Train—307th, hqrs., horse-drawn field veterinary unit, Cos. E, F, G. Heavy Mobile Ord. Repair Shop—3d (to Camp Custer). Evacuation Hospital—54th (to Camp Dix). Ord. Casual Co.—17th (to Camp Sherman), 20th (to Camp Dodge). Signal Corps, Casual Co.—2d (to Camp Funston), 3d (to Camp Upton). Chemical Warfare Casual Co.—5th (to Camp Upton). Special Casual Co.—580th (U.S.M.C. discharges).  
Mocasin, from Bordeaux April 24, due New York May 6. Casual Co.—551st (scattered).  
Madawaska, from St. Nazaire April 24, due Newport News May 8. Infantry—114th Regt., complete, less hqrs., 2d Batn., Cos. K, L, M (to Camps Upton, Sherman, Pike, Shelby, Grant, Gordon, Dodge, Dix, Devens, Custer, Bowie, Travis, Fort Ogilthorpe, scattered). Base Hospitals—23d, 46th, 96th detachments. Convalescent Camp—2d. Special Casual Co.—670th (U.S.M.C. discharges), 671st (discharges). St. Nazaire convalescent

detachments—180th, 181st. Med. detach. for duty. Sick or wounded—340.

Liberator, from St. Nazaire April 24, due Philadelphia about May 8. Signal Corps—Field Art. 103d, hqrs. detach., supply detach., Cos. A, B, C (to Camps Upton, Dodge, Dix, Funston, Taylor, scattered). Supply Train—103d, hqrs. detach., med. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F (to Camps Dix, Gordon, Dodge, Funston, scattered). Engineers—103d Regt., san. detach., Co. F (to Camps Upton, Dix, Custer, Taylor, scattered). Ammunition Train—103d, hqrs., hqrs. motor batn., san. detach., hqrs. horse-drawn, Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, 28th Div. theatrical troupe (to Camps Dix, Grant, Bowie, scattered).

Wilhelmina, from Brest April 25, due New York May 5. Field Art.—57th Brig. hqrs. (scattered), 120th Regt., complete (to Camps Devens, Dix, Lee, Sherman, Custer, Grant, Dodge, Upton). Bakery Co.—324th (scattered). Casual Co.—830th (scattered).

Cap Finisterre, from Brest April 25, due New York May 5. Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Winaus, U.S.A., comdg. 64th Inf. Brig. Infantry—64th Brig. hqrs. (to Camp Grant); 127th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. company, med. detach., Co. A (to Camp Dix), 82d Div.—Divisional med. supply unit (to Camp Dix); mobile dressing unit, 1st, 2d (to Camp Dix). Mobile Ord. Repair Shop—307th (to Camp Dix). Aero Sqdn.—120th, 135th, 266th. Casual Co.—90th (to Camp Devens).

Patris, from Marseilles April 26, due New York May 10. M.G. Batn.—308th (to Camps Meade, Taylor, Dodge, Custer, Pike, Grant, Sherman, Dix, scattered). Casual Co.—3,963d (to Chemical Warfare Service), 3,969th (to N.Y.), 3,971st, colored (scattered), 3,982d (to East Art.), 3,988th (to Tan Corps), 3,974th (to Ohio), 3,988th (to Ohio), 3,989th (to Mich.). Special Casual Co.—3,954th, 3,965th, 3,966th, 3,973d, 3,974th (discharges), 3,975th (furloughs), 3,978th, 3,979th (discharges), 3,981st, colored (discharges). Bakery Co.—325th (to Camps Upton, Lewis, Dix, Presidio, scattered). Infanta Isabella, from Marseilles April 26, due New York May 7. Field Art.—809th, complete (to Camps Dix, Upton, Grant, Jackson, Gordon, Sherman, scattered). M.G. Batn.—307th, hqrs. detach., med. detach., Cos. A, B (to Camps Dix, scattered). 2d Army Hqrs.—1st section hqrs. detach. (scattered).

George Washington, from Brest April 27, due New York May 5. Major Gen. William C. Haan, U.S.A., comdg. 32d Div. Infantry—127th Regt., complete, less field and staff, hqrs. company, Co. A, detach. Co. B (to Camps Devens, Dix, Meade, Lee, Gordon, Sherman, Taylor, Custer, Grant, Pike, Shelby, Dodge, Bowie, Travis, Kearny, Funston, Upton). Field Hospital—125th, 127th (to Camps Custer, Upton). 32d Div.—33 officers (scattered), troop detach., hqrs. detach. (scattered). Infantry—128th, complete (to Camps Devens, Dix, Meade, Lee, Sherman, Taylor, Shelby, Pike, Bowie, Custer, Grant, Dodge, Funston, Kearny, Lewis, Upton). Med. detach. for duty. Brest convalescent detachments—219th, 220th, 221st, 222d, 223d, 224th. Sick and wounded—690.

Santa Cecilia, from Bordeaux April 27, due New York about May 9. Engineers—307th, hqrs. company, san. detach., ord. detach., Cos. A, B, C (to Camp Upton). Special Casual Co.—533th (discharges). Bordeaux convalescent detach.—308th.  
Kentuckian, from Bordeaux April 27, due New York about May 9. Field Art.—320th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. company, supply company, med. detach., veterinary detach., Batteries A, B, C, D, E, F (to Camp Dix). Engineers—307th Regt., Co. A (to Camp Dix). Engineer Train—307th, complete (to Camp Dix). Casual Co.—88th (to Fla.).

Mongolia, from St. Nazaire April 28, due New York about May 9. Brig. Gen. William G. Price, U.S.A., comdg. 53d Field Art. Field Art.—53d Brig. hqrs. (to Camp Dix, scattered). 107th Regt., hqrs. field and staff, hqrs., 1st Batn., hqrs., 2d Batn., san. detach., vet. detach., supply company, vet. company, ord. detach., Batteries A, B, C, D, E, F (to Camps Upton, Dix, Gordon, Sherman, Taylor, Grant, Dodge, scattered); 109th Regt., field and staff hqrs., 1st Batn., hqrs., 2d Batn., hqrs., san. detach., ord. detach., veterinary units 7th, 8th, supply company hqrs. company, Batteries A, B, C, D, E, F (to Camps Dix, Gordon, Grant, Upton, Sherman, Dodge, Devens, Pike, scattered). Sanitary Train—103d, hqrs., hqrs. ambulance section, medical, sanitary train, ambulance Cos. 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, hqrs. field hospital section, Field Hospitals 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th (to Camps Dix, Sherman, Bowie, scattered). Engineers—103d Regt., detach. (to Camp Upton, scattered). 28th Div.—Hqrs. (scattered). Salvage Co.—186th (scattered). Special Casual Co.—669th, 673d (discharges). Casual Co.—667th (to Calif.), 668th (to Wash.), 672d (to Iowa), 674th (to N.J.). Med. detach. for duty. Sick or wounded—294.

Alaskan, from Bordeaux April 27, due New York about May 10. Field Art.—319th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. company, supply company, med. detach., vet. detach., ord. detach., Batteries A, B, C, D, E, F (to Camp Upton). Infantry—325th Regt., field and staff, supply company, Co. D (to Camp Upton). F. J. Luckenbach, from Brest April 28, due New York May 9. Infantry—126th Regt., less 3d Batn. (to Camps Dix, Meade, Lee, Sherman, Taylor, Shelby, Pike, Bowie, Upton, Travis, Custer, Grant, Dodge, Funston, Kearny, Lewis, scattered).

Re d'Italia, from Marseilles April 29, due New York about May 10. 2d Army—Hqrs. (to Camps Devens, Dix, Meade, Lee, Jackson, Gordon, Pike, Bowie, Sherman, Taylor, Custer, Dodge, Grant, Funston, Lewis, Upton, Ogilthorpe, scattered). 78th Div.—Employment detach. Casual Co., Motor Transport Corps—3,984th (scattered). Special Casual Co.—3,980th (furloughs), 3,985th, 3,986th (discharges), 3,995th, colored, 9,998th, 3,970th, 4,405th, 4,406th, 4,413th (discharges).

Edgar Luckenbach, from St. Nazaire April 29, due Philadelphia May 12. Infantry—109th Regt., Co. M, detach. (to Camps Upton, Grant, Funston, Shelby, Bowie, Dix, Presidio, scattered); 110th Regt., hqrs., hqrs. detach., med. detach. 1st Batn., supply company, M.G. company, hqrs. company, ord. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D, E (to Camps Devens, Upton, Dix, Meade, Gordon, Sherman, Taylor, Custer, Grant, Pike, Shelby, Dodge, Funston, Bowie, Lewis, scattered).  
Hudson, from Bordeaux April 29, due New York (date omitted). Infantry—158th Regt., detach. Cos. A, K (to Camp Travis); 325th Regt., hqrs. company, detach. Co. M, san. detach. (to Camp Upton). Casual Co.—536th (to Va.), 540th (to N.Y.). Special Casual Co.—537th (U.S.M.C. discharges), 539th (discharges) 15.

Santa Olivia, from St. Nazaire April 29, due Philadelphia about May 13. M.G. Batn.—116th, detach. 3 officers. Infantry—110th Regt., hqrs. detach., med. detach. 2d Batn.; hqrs. detach., med. detach. 3d Batn.; detach. Co. E, Cos. F, G, H, I, K, L, M (to Camps Dix, Meade, Sherman, Taylor, Grant, Lewis, Lee, Upton, Pike, Taylor, Shelby, Dodge, Funston, Bowie, Devens, Custer, scattered).

## Assigned to Early Convoy.

The War Department announces that the following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

All organizations of the 80th Div.  
Engineers—3d Regt., service company; 20th Regt., hqrs. 5th Batn., hqrs. 7th Batn., 13th, 14th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23d Cos., med. detachments, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23d Cos.; 501st Regt., Co. D.  
Bakery Co.—102d, 815th, 324th, 340th.  
Signal Corps—Photo Section, 18th.  
Air Service Casual Co.—8th.  
Train—116th, hqrs., military police.  
Pioneer Infantry—803d.

## Also the following:

Balloon Co.—1st.  
Aero Sqdn.—124th, 22d, 25th, 28th, 91st, 94th, 106th, 163d, 164th, 183th, 213th, 224th.  
Photo Sections—2d, 4th, 6th.  
Mobile Ordnance Repair Shops—5th, 106th, 114th, 309th, 310th, 312th.

## Also the following organizations:

All organizations of the 89th Div.  
Engineers—23d Regt., 4th Batn., wagon train hqrs., Wagon Co., 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 34th Regt., Co. A; 502d Regt., 504th Regt., hqrs., Cos. A, B, C, D.

Base Hospitals—82d, 89th.  
Evacuation Hospital—24th.  
Evacuation Ambulance Co.—8th.  
Sanitary Squad—4th.

The Department, on April 28, authorized the publication of the following cablegram from General Pershing: "88th and 89th Divisions released April 26 and 25, respectively, for preparation for return to the United States. The 88th Division is released for the purpose of clearing forward area, but this will not change announced order of departure of divisions from France." The Department adds that "preparation for return" is not equivalent to assignment to early convoy, but indicates that such assignment may be expected within a few weeks.

The War Department announces that since the statement issued April 19, in which it was said that all organizations of the 78th Division had been assigned to early convoy, cable information has been received that the release of Service Park Unit 366, with the division, has been canceled.

The destination of the merchant transport Liberty, which sailed from Bordeaux April 9 for New York has been changed to Newport News, where she was due about May 1.

The merchant transport West Galeta, which sailed from Brest on April 9, bound for New York, has changed her course and was to arrive at Newport News about May 1.

The merchant transport Western Hero, which left La Pallice Rochelle on April 18 for Newport News changed her course to New York, where she was due about May 1. The War Department announced on April 30 that the merchant transports Finland which sailed from St. Nazaire, bound for Newport News, had changed her course and would arrive at New York about May 1, while the Federal, which sailed from La Pallice Rochelle for Newport News, had also changed her course and would arrive at New York about the same date. The merchant transport Wilhelmina, which sailed from Brest has changed her course and is expected to arrive at Boston about May 5.

## D.S.C. FOR OFFICERS OF THE A.E.F.

The War Department announced on April 21 that a cablegram from the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Force stated that by direction of the President he has awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to the following officers of the U.S. Army for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services:

## Majors.

Charles L. Joly. By displaying untiring energy and enthusiasm in the performance of his important duties he developed efficient gas discipline in the 32d Div., resulting in the prevention of gas fatalities. He was zealous and discerning in the training of troops, achieving brilliant successes.

Alfred E. King (deceased). As munitions officer of the 5th Army Corps he performed exacting duties with untiring energy, displaying high professional attainments and a complete understanding of the needs of the troops he supplied. He personally reconnoitered roads over which transportation was to be made, in order that he might keep in touch with changing conditions, and he prepared to meet sudden emergencies in order that the steady flow of munitions to the front line might be maintained.

## Lieutenants.

Paul Chapin. As the representative of G-4 of the American E.F. at the D.G.C.R.A., he displayed marked ability and devotion to duty in a position of great responsibility. He handled, with tact and sound judgment, the involved and delicate questions continually arising in connection with our relationship with the Allied armies, and rendered service of great value to the Government.

Carroll B. Reece. He showed energy, initiative and military ability of a high order while serving as second lieutenant in the 102d Infantry, in command of a company and later a battalion. He led his company brilliantly in the attack upon the St. Mihiel salient and during the operations of the 26th Division north of Verdun. Confronted later by a task of great difficulty when placed in command of a battalion, which suffered heavy casualties and became badly disorganized, he displayed marked ability and determination in reorganizing his command, and moulding it into a good fighting unit, able under his leadership to achieve valuable results.

William J. Schmitt. While serving in the regulating stations at Creil, Noisy-le-Sec, St. Dizier and Metz he showed untiring application in his devotion to duty. He remained continually on duty during nightly bombardments at Creil, performing ably the important tasks assigned to him. During the battle of Chateau-Thierry, and during the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives, by his energetic action he aided materially in the maintenance of a steady flow of supplies to the troops at the front, at all times showing marked ability and initiative, when faced with difficult problems of transportation arising from the evacuation of the wounded.

## U.S. HONORS FOR FOREIGN OFFICERS.

The War Department announced in G.O. 45, dated April 4, 1919, that the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Force, by direction of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to the following foreign officers who have performed meritorious services for the A.E.F. and to the cause in which the United States has been engaged:

## I.—D.S.M.—OFFICERS OF ALLIED ARMIES.

## British Army.

Gen.—Sir Henry H. Wilson, G.C.B., D.S.O., chief imperial general staff; Sir John S. Cowans, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O., Q.M. Gen. to the forces; Sir William R. Robertson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., commander in chief, Great Britain.  
Lieut. Gen.—Sir George M. W. Macdonough, K.C.M.G., C.B., adjutant general to the forces; Sir William Furse, K.C.B., D.S.O., master general of the ordnance; Sir T. H. J. C. Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.G., director general, army medical services; The Earl of Cavan, commanding general, 10th Army in Italy.

Major Gen.—Sir Charles H. Harrington, K.C.B., D.S.O., deputy chief, imperial general staff; P. F. deB. Radcliffe, C.B., D.S.O., director military operations; William Thwaites, C.B., director military intelligence; R. Hutchinson, C.B., D.S.O., director, organization; F. G. Bond, C.B., C.M.G., director, quartermasters; Sir Hugh M. Trenchard, K.C.B., D.S.O., chief, air staff; Evan Carter, director general, forage and supplies; British E.F.; H. J. Ellen, commanding tank corps.  
Brig. Gen.—O. H. Delane-Osborne, C.M.G., director, movements (transportation); C. A. Foulkes, British C.W.S.; Col.—R. B. Campbell, bayonet and physical training, British E.F.

Lieut. Col.—G. C. R. Overton, liaison officer, American rest camp, Winchester, England; B. R. Peal, British aviation officer, Paris; F. E. L. Playfair, 18th Wing, R.A.F.; Thomas Cunningham, army staff college; H. Needham, army staff college; H. W. Holland, censorship and publicity section.  
Majors—R. G. Glyn, army staff college; C. F. Atkinson, army intelligence school; Renshaw, army school of the line; D. V. G. Blake, 3d Squadron, Australian Flying Corps; O. G. Boyce, attached as staff officer, Units of Royal Field Artillery.



serving with 2d U.S. Army Corps; C. A. Lidbury, attached 2d U.S. Army Corps.

#### French Army.

*Lieut. Col.*—R. Becq, chef du service telegraphique 2me Arme.

*Comds.*—Louis H. J. Badre, French Military Mission, forestry officer, attached gen. hqrs., American E.F.; E. C. Barrillon, chef du service d'exploitation militaire des ports.

*Capt.*—Edouard Barrand, Army Intelligence School; Georges Borelli, liaison officer, 15th U.S. Field Art. Brig., and operations officer, 55th U.S. Field Art. Brig.; F. Bataillard, French prevot, 1st U.S. Army Corps.

*Lieut.*—Dev' P. R. L. Ardon, Valdehon training camp.

#### Italian Army.

*Col.*—Aldo Rymonino, chief of group of allied missions in Italy; Rodolfo Ragioni, Italian military delegate, British and American troops.

*Major.*—Lorenzo Allegretti, Arditi assault battn.; Philippe Molteni, chief of Paris section, Italian Foreign Military Aero-nautical Mission.

#### II.—D.S.M.—OFFICERS OF ALLIED ARMIES.

##### French Army.

*Major Gen.*—Henri M. C. E. Alby, chief of staff; Georges de Bazelaire, Pierre E. Berdoulat, Ernest J. Blondat, Henri E. Claudel, Louis E. de Mauchuy, Pierre G. Dupont, Frederic E. A. Hellet, Marie G. F. Leconte, Leonce M. Lebrun, Jean F. L. P. de Mondesir, Stanislas Naulin, Fenelon G. F. Passage, Marie J. A. Paulinier, Hippolyte A. Penet, Camille M. Rague-neau, formerly chief, French Mission, American Gen. Hqrs.; Charles A. Vandenberg; Henri Wirbel, commanding 21st Region.

*Brig. Gen.*—Charles Payot.

*Col.*—Louis A. Linard, chief, French Mission, American Gen. Hqrs.

*Lieut. Col.*—Jacques A. de Chambrun, 40th Regt. Art.

*Capt.*—Charles de Marchenex, liaison officer between the commander-in-chief and Marshals Foch and Pétain.

##### British Army.

*Lieut. Gen.*—Sir G. H. Powke, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., adjutant general, British E.F.; Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., comdg. 2d Army Corps; Sir J. Monash, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.D., A.E.F., comdg. Australian Army Corps.

*Major Gen.*—Sir J. F. N. Birch, K.S.M.G., C.B., chief of artillery, British E.F.; (temp. lieut. gen.) Sir R. H. K. Butler, K.C.M.G., C.B., comdg. 3d Army Corps, British E.F.; (temp. lieut. gen.) Sir Traverser E. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B., Q.M.G., British E.F.; Sir J. H. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., general staff, British E.F.; Reginald Ford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., British representative, military board of allied supply; (temp. lieut. gen.) Sir H. E. Watts, K.C.B., C.M.B., comdg. 19th Army Corps, British E.F.

*Brevet Col.* (temp. major gen.)—R. S. May, C.M.G., D.S.O., R. Fus. Regt., Dep. Q.M.G., British E.F.

*Brevet Lieut. Col.* (temp. brig. gen.)—C. M. Wagstaff, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., chief, British Mission, American Gen. Hqrs.; R. H. Beadon, R.A.S.C., British section, Supreme War Council.

##### Italian Army.

*Lieut. Gen.*—Giuseppe Paolini, comdg. 11th Army Corps, 3d Italian army.

*Major Gen.*—Ciro De Angelis, comdg. 31st Infantry Div., 3d Italian army; Errico Merone, Italian representative, Military Board, Allied Supply.

*Brig. Gen.*—Ippolite Perelli, chief, Italian Mission, American Gen. Hqrs.

##### Belgian Army.

*Lieut. Gen.*—A. Biebuyck, comdg. 6th Belgian Army Corps.

*Major d'Etat Major.*—Julius T. A. E. L. Tinant, chief, Belgian Mission, American Gen. Hqrs.

*Major d'Etat Major.*—Eugene F. M. H. Cumont, Belgian representative, military board of allied supply.

#### III.—D.S.M.—OFFICERS OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.

##### Japanese Army.

*Gen.*—Kikuzo Otani, imperial Japanese army, for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as senior allied commander in Siberia.

##### British Army.

*Lieut. Col.*—E. D. Giles, D.S.O., general staff, British army; as advisor to the training and instruction branch, War Plans Div., he rendered invaluable assistance in making possible the inception and successful conduct of war-time instruction at the Army War College. S. J. M. Aud, Royal Berkshire Regt. For services rendered the U.S. Army while serving as liaison officer between the British and American Chemical Warfare Services.

#### NAVAL ACADEMY.

##### Annapolis, Md., April 26, 1919.

Mrs. Westcott, mother of Instr. Allen Westcott, of the Naval Academy, is visiting her son and daughter-in-law at their residence, 1 Thompson street. Mrs. Bernard Wells, of this city, has accompanied her daughter, Mrs. T. F. McCloy, wife of Lieutenant Commander McCloy, U.S.N., to Monticello, Ark., where they will spend the month of May. Lieutenant Commander McCloy is on sea duty and is now in France.

Mrs. Abram Moss has been spending a month with her niece, Mrs. C. C. Coe, wife of Lieutenant Coe, U.S.N., at Cambridge, Mass. Prof. Stanwood Cobb, instructor at the Naval Academy, has been called to his home in Massachusetts by the serious illness of his father, Capt. George W. Laws, in command of the Michigan, now in dock for repairs in Philadelphia, has joined Mrs. Laws here at their home on College avenue.

Lieut. C. R. Crutcher, of the Huntington, has joined Mrs. Crutcher here at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Redmond. Mrs. D. M. Garrison, wife of Professor Garrison, U.S.N., is confined to her bed at her home on Porter row, Naval Academy. Mrs. Walter Vernon, wife of Captain Vernon, U.S.N., had a few friends at luncheon on Tuesday.

The Japanese Aero Commission came over from Washington on Wednesday on a visit to the Naval Academy. The party consisted of Rear Admiral Yoshida, Eng., Commander Kishima, Lieutenant Commander Kohno, Ozeki, Hayashi; Commander Hasegawa, assistant naval attaché of the Japanese navy, and Professor Hayakawa. The visitors were received by a company of marines and a salvo of great guns from the Academy battery. They were escorted to the Superintendent's quarters and after a brief reception there were taken under escort of Comdr. Joseph L. Hileman and Lieutenant Abbott, U.S.N., upon a tour of inspection of the Academy. The naval party were entertained at luncheon by the Superintendent.

The delegation sent by the Missouri Legislature to Newport News to welcome the Missouri soldiers home from over the seas paid a visit to the Naval Academy today.

Mrs. C. Alphonso Smith, wife of Professor Smith, head of the English Department, Naval Academy, entertained this afternoon at a tea. A dinner party was given on Tuesday evening at the commandant's quarters by Capt. W. H. Standley, Commandant of Midshipmen, and Mrs. Standley. The guests of honor were Capt. St. Clair Smith, U.S.N., and Mrs. Smith, who are about to leave Annapolis, Captain Smith having been ordered to overseas duty. Other guests were Rear Admiral McCormick and Mrs. McCormick; Commodore and Mrs. Underwood, Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Graham and Mrs. Graham, Capt. Amos Bronson and Mrs. Bronson, Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison, Captain Field, Mrs. Guilford Lincoln, Prof. A. W. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Bowers and Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. George W. Laws, Capt. J. G. Church and Mrs. Church, Mr. W. D. Breton and Mrs. Breton.

Mrs. William H. Booth, wife of Commander Booth, U.S.N., will leave here on Wednesday for a visit to her mother in Boston, Mass. Mrs. Scates, wife of Superintendent Scates, of the Naval Academy, was hostess at a chafing-dish supper after the Easter hop on Saturday to a number of midshipmen and their young friends. Mrs. John T. Bowers, wife of Commander Bowers, was hostess on Friday at two large card parties.

The Naval Academy won at lacrosse from Lehigh here on Saturday afternoon, 4 to 1, the visitors setting up a fast and

clever game and giving the midshipmen a hard tussle to win. The Navy's first score came after twelve minutes of play in the first half, Shaw throwing the goal. Waiters scored the second, and the third, the last of the half, though credited to Herring, was really fumbled by Parker, the Lehigh goal tender. The second half was even better contested. Gearing scored for the Navy after twenty minutes of play, and Neel-bush made Lehigh's only score two minutes later. Lehigh was aggressive throughout, but lacked the team play of the midshipmen.

In an eleven-inning game the Naval Academy won from Swarthmore here Saturday by 5 to 4. The victors carried off the honors in the field, at the bat, and on the bases, but Clancy's good pitching kept the runs scattered, and at the end of the ninth the teams were tied at three runs, and there was no scoring in the tenth. The visitors scored a run in the eleventh on Weiss's single, two outs and Hogan's passed ball. With two out in their half, Pino singled for the Navy, Burke walked and Clancy hit Hartman, both of the latter being pinch hitters. Pino scored when Milner was safe on Young's error, and Burke crossed the plate with the winning run when Stubbs singled cleanly to center.

#### THE PRACTICE CRUISE.

The great interest at the Naval Academy as to the character of the next practice cruise of the Regiment of Midshipmen has been partly gratified by the announcement that the three upper classes would be assigned to battleships of the Atlantic fleet and would be taken wherever the orders of the fleet carry them. The details as to the itinerary have not yet been made known to the Academy authorities. The fifteen dreadnoughts of the fleet and the battleships Alabama, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky and Maine, constituting all the battle ships which are not engaged on transport duty, will be assigned for the purpose of the cruise and are under orders to reach Annapolis on June 6, which is the day of graduation of the First Class. The embarkation, and probably the departure of the fleet, will take place on the following day. No such fleet of great war vessels has ever been so far up the Chesapeake Bay as this collection of battleships.

The exact distribution of the Regiment of Midshipmen on the ships has not yet been determined. After the graduation of the present First Class, the older order of four classes, disturbed by the reduction of the course to three years during the war, will be restored. The present Third Class will be equally divided according to scholarship, the first half becoming the First Class, and the others the Second Class. The present Fourth Class will be the Third Class, and the new Fourth Class will be formed during the summer. The midshipmen of either the First or Second Class will be assigned to the different dreadnoughts, and the class not selected for this assignment, with the Third Class, will be distributed among the other six battleships. The cruise will end about Sept. 1, the midshipmen who have taken part in it going on leave for a month.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 30, 1919.

Brig. Gen. S. J. Tillman was a guest of honor at the dinner of the American universities given at the University Club, New York, last week. Representatives of the leading universities were present. Mrs. Walbach entertained a few ladies at cards on Tuesday afternoon. Col. and Mrs. Bryden visited the post on Thursday; Mrs. Bryden will be remembered as the Miss Ellen Barry of a few years ago. On Thursday Gen. and Mrs. Tillman and Miss Tillman had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Bryden, Col. and Mrs. Gance, Major Marshburn.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Lenihan were week-end guests of their daughter, Mrs. Douglas Greene. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger were, with Col. and Mrs. Howard Townsend, guests of Gen. and Mrs. Tillman and Miss Tillman at luncheon on Sunday.

General Treviso, of the Mexican army, visited West Point on Monday, and a review in his honor was held at 4:25 o'clock. Mrs. Santachi entertained with three tables of bridge on Wednesday, when prizes were won by Mrs. Morrison, Miss Shields and Mrs. T. K. Brown. Tea and coffee were poured by Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. Miller. Miss Dodds has spent the past week in Washington visiting friends. Mrs. Henderson, widow of Mr. Theodore Henderson, is the guest of Colonel Robinson.

Major Crittenger has arrived at the post, reporting for duty. Col. and Mrs. Santachi are leaving the post this week, Colonel Santachi's new orders taking him to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend, of New York and Southampton, were week-end guests of Gen. and Mrs. Tillman and Miss Tillman, who had Chaplain and Mrs. Wheat to meet them at dinner on Saturday.

The Reading Club met with Mrs. Fieberger on Thursday, the hostess reading a paper on old English life and manners. The program for next year was submitted and accepted. The club adjourned without day, details of the Love Feast to be arranged later.

Major and Mrs. Thorpe entertained at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Santachi and Col. and Mrs. Morrison. Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gelas for a few days recently were Mr. Gelas's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gelas, and his sister, Miss Marie Gelas. They were stopping here for a short visit before sailing for France. Mrs. Thorpe gave a pretty tea on Tuesday for a number of ladies; Mrs. Gance poured coffee and tea was served by Mrs. Morrison. Mrs. Morrison's mother, Mrs. A. C. Hall, of Stamford, motored over on Tuesday and spent the night. She will take young Eric Morrison back for a visit.

An airplane landed on the plain on Wednesday, having been driven from Washington by Lieutenant Patterson; Captain Braig, observer. The officers brought with them several reels of films, which they showed at the aviation field, drill and exhibition flights, etc. These films were shown on Wednesday evening in the gymnasium after a short talk by Captain Braig, who is seeking recruits for the Air Service.

#### PORT MYER.

Port Myer, Va., April 28, 1919.

The 11th Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. Charles R. Mayo, left on April 17 for New York city, to take part in the Victory Loan parade to be held on May 3. When the troops marched out of the post they were reviewed by Col. and Mrs. James Lockett, who were both mounted and stood in the center of the parade ground as the troops passed by. The first camp made by the Cavalry was at Laurel, Md., then Baltimore, Philadelphia and so on. A number of the officers who were left behind made a trip out to the first camp to visit their brother officers. Col. James Lockett, Major A. L. James, Lieutenant Williams, post adjutant, and Chaplain Pealy expect to go to New York to join the troops there. The Machine Gun Troop, part of the Supply Troop and enough enlisted men from each troop to do the guard duty and post routine were left behind when the Cavalry departed.

Col. Michel M. McNamee, who has been stationed at Camp Grant for some time and who has been making a visit to his family here, has returned to duty at Camp Grant again. Capt. and Mrs. Sanderson have arrived and taken the quarters formerly occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Roth. Captain Sanderson is a late West Point graduate and has been assigned to Troop B.

Col. and Mrs. James Lockett have as their house guest their daughter, Mrs. Clarence K. Lyman, widow of Lieutenant Lyman. Capt. and Mrs. Gray are comfortably settled in the quarters formerly occupied by Major and Mrs. William E. P. French. Captain Gray relieved Major French and has taken over the quartermaster's office here.

Captain Opie has as his house guest his sister, Mrs. Hodges, wife of Captain Hodges, who is detailed in the city. Lieutenant Colonel Griffin, veterinarian, who has been at the post hospital here, has fully recovered from his operation and after spending some time with his family has left on an inspection trip to Atlanta. Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Hathaway, who have been stationed here for some time, have returned to their home in Boston. Lieutenant Hathaway has received his discharge from the Army and has taken up his law practice in Boston.

Captain Shaw, of the Supply Troop, has with him his sister, Miss Mary Shaw, of New Mexico, who is going to remain

here and keep house for her brother. Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, who has been staying here with his son, Lieut. Darrow Menoher, for some time, has moved into the city. Mrs. Menoher, who has been ill here for many months, has also been moved to the city and seems to be greatly improved. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Mayo arrived some time ago and are now comfortably settled in the quarters formerly occupied by Col. and Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty. C.E. Major Duncan Elliot came down from Annapolis, where he is instructor in military art and tactics, and was a guest of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, during his stay.

On Easter Monday all the "kiddies" of the post were taken to town to the egg rolling, which was held on the monument grounds this year. The children were taken in two large motor trucks and had a most enjoyable time. The arrangements were made by Chaplain Ignatius Pealy, who accompanied the children. Each truck was in charge of two nurses from the post hospital.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Griffin have as their house guests Mrs. Gilbreth, wife of Colonel Gilbreth, who is with the Army of Occupation in Germany, and Mrs. Gilbreth's mother, Mrs. Harvey. Capt. I. E. Hunter has returned to the post after spending some time at Richmond, Va., where he was on duty mustering out men from overseas. Mrs. Laura M. Lawson, widow of Colonel Lawson, has as her house guest Mrs. Beals, wife of Capt. Frank Beals, of Chicago.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur O'Keefe came in from Walter Reed Hospital to spend the day with Lieutenant O'Keefe, who is stationed here. Captain O'Keefe was sent to Walter Reed for treatment, having been wounded while overseas with the 18th Infantry. He is expected to be discharged from the hospital shortly.

Col. and Mrs. James Lockett entertained at a large buffet supper at their quarters, having as their guests many of the officers and their wives who have recently arrived on the post. Howard Gilbreth, who spent the holidays here with his mother, has returned to Georgetown University to resume his studies.

The largest military horse show probably ever held in America will be held at Arlington Park, from May 20 to 24. This horse show will be the biggest show ever held here, as the result of the formation of a military committee to cooperate with the National Capital Horse Show Military and Aviation Racing Association. The committee visited Arlington Park this week. The committee consists of Col. C. P. George, of the chief of staff's office; Col. A. K. Lyman, of Camp Humphreys; Capt. R. D. Horton, 63d Inf., stationed in Potomac Park; Lieut. R. E. Williams, adjutant here, and Lieut. C. P. White, of Camp Meade. The committee was accompanied by Melvin C. Eason and Thomas Bones, manager and assistant manager of the horse show. According to the tentative plans, all the military posts and camps around Washington are to take an active part in the show. There are to be steeplechases and flat races each day for military horses. Even since its organization the National Capital Horse Show has endeavored to render service to the Government by holding military competitions to stimulate interest in the breeding of horses suitable for military service. This year for the first time the War Department is co-operating with the Horse Show association in the development of plans that will give Washington annually the greatest military horse show which our Army is capable of presenting.

Capt. and Mrs. Lytle, who arrived on the post some time ago, are now comfortably settled in quarters No. 14. Mrs. Hunter, wife of Capt. I. E. Hunter, accompanied by her two children and her mother, have returned to their home in Columbus, Ohio.

Major and Mrs. A. L. James are now settled in the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ralph Parker. Mrs. James Lockett, wife of Colonel Lockett, commandant of the post, entertained at bridge on Monday. Lieutenant Holiday has with him his mother, who arrived some time ago from Baltimore.

Mrs. Lockett, wife of Col. James Lockett; Mrs. Charles R. Mayo, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Mayo; Mrs. Clarence K. Lyman, daughter of Col. Lockett, and Miss Shaw, sister of Captain Shaw, are among the enthusiastic horseback riders of the post. It is expected they will make entries in the National Capital Horse Show.

Lieut. H. B. Stewart, of the 11th Cavalry, who was badly injured in an accident several weeks ago while riding in Rock Creek Park, is improving nicely. Lieutenant Stewart was riding when his horse became unmanageable and threw him against a tree, breaking both his legs. He is at present at Walter Reed Hospital.

#### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., April 16, 1919.

Barracks, bankhouses, kitchens and other structures comprising the quarters of Oriental civilian laborers on this post were totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. An overturned oil lamp in one of the barracks was the cause of the conflagration, and the damage amounts to about \$7,000.

Brig. Gen. John W. Heard took as his guests on a week-end trip to Maui, Hawaii, and the volcano Mauna Kea, Mrs. J. P. Conklin and Lieutenant Gigg. Mrs. Cain was this week's hostess for the 1st Hawaiian Infantry Red Cross. Mrs. Lawrence Judd and children are spending the week in Honolulu. Twigg Smith, master engineer, staged the big event at the Y.M.C.A. Wednesday evening. Other attractions were a saxophone solo, piano and ukulele numbers, and a company of acrobats. Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Brier have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. John Belser.

Capt. and Mrs. John Wilson have moved to quarters in the Infantry post. Mrs. James Pearson entertained with a tea, honoring Mrs. John F. Conklin, on Tuesday. Mrs. Judd presided over the tea table. Mrs. George Kohler was hostess for a bridge-tee on Thursday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hoogs and Mrs. Fentro. Mrs. Gilbert Fish played several selections on the piano. Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Ayers motored to Ewa on Friday to have luncheon with Mrs. G. F. Newman.

Mrs. W. A. Boyd entertained with a table of bridge on Saturday for Mesdames Ayers, Clowen and Cain. Lieut. and Mrs. William Moe entertained at dinner on Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. George Fish, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Kellond, Capt. and Mrs. Jordan, Capt. and Mrs. William Murphy, Lieut. and Mrs. Pineo and Miss Murphy. Mrs. William S. Chillingworth, Mrs. Hoogs and Mrs. Siegle were Mrs. Frank Caum's guests at a bridge afternoon on Tuesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Moe have as their house guests Mr. and Mrs. George Fisher, of Honolulu. Mrs. Theodore Richards and daughter are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Midkiff. Lieut. C. S. Franklin received his discharge from the Army in time to qualify as circuit court judge before Chief Justice Coke Tuesday. Mrs. Franklin and Mrs. Hairston will leave for Alabama on the May transport. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur G. Silverman entertained with three tables of bridge on Tuesday evening. Prizes were won by Mrs. H. A. Coleman and Captain Boyd.

The 17th Cavalry arrived Sunday on the Shermans. The regiment is occupying the old 4th Cavalry post, being brought here from Honolulu in a special train of twenty cars. Col. J. L. Hartman is in command, with Lieut. Col. A. M. Milton second. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Conrad P. Hardy entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. T. M. Pearson and Lieut. and Mrs. Nold.

Mrs. Irvin Spalding was a luncheon hostess on Wednesday for Mesdames Austin, Edward Loomis, Bowen and F. E. Midkiff. An educational program has been launched under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. W. H. Metcalf and Dr. Wadman are at the head of the program at this post. English is being taught the foreign-born soldiers. Also a brief study of the laws and government of our country is given to fit these men for citizenship. Major Charles Marsh spent the week-end on the post. Miss Irma Wodehouse has returned from a ten-day trip to the volcano.

On Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. A. P. Kellond were hosts for a very pretty "Aloha" dancing party given for Lieut. and Mrs. Dudley Pineo, who left the next day for the States. Congratulations are being tendered Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Vincent on the birth of a baby girl.

The officers of the 1st Hawaiian Infantry on Monday were hosts for a "stag" dinner in honor of Major A. Neely, who left on Wednesday's transport for the coast. After dinner Captain Midkiff gave a toast in behalf of the regiment, which was followed by a response from Major Neely. The party then

(Continued on page 1240.)





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#### Hawaiian Notes—Continued from page 1239.

adjourned to the 1st Hawaiian Amusement Hall and enjoyed a number of vaudeville stunts.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fay McCall have as their guest Miss Blanche Martin, of Honolulu. At Brig. Gen. John F. Hard's Tuesday tea the 17th Cavalry played an attractive program. Mrs. Conklin presided at the tea table, assisted by Mrs. Hairston.

Capt. and Mrs. Brigham have returned from a two-months' stay on Maui, where Captain Brigham went to assist in the epidemic of influenza. "Pep" night at the 1st Hawaiian Infantry Hall was unusually good this week. The Infantry won the tug of war from the Engineers.

The 3d Engineers moved from the Cavalry post to the Artillery post on Friday, to make room for the 17th Cavalry.

#### STATE FORCES.

Owing to serious rioting incident to labor troubles at Linton, Ind., two companies of state troops from Indianapolis, one from Evansville and one from Shelbyville, were ordered out for duty.

All the organizations of the New York Guard held appropriate memorial services on April 27 in honor of the men and women from New York who joined the Federal forces during the world war and who lost their lives. The services drew large attendance.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer reviewed the 8th Coast Artillery, N.Y. Guard, under Col. S. G. Teets, in its armory on April 25 before a large audience. The command acquitted itself in a very commendable manner, and General Dyer expressed himself as very much pleased at its showing.

The first brigade commander in the New York Guard to be assigned to his old command since General O'Ryan took charge is Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, of Saratoga, who has been placed in command of the 3d Brigade. He relieved Brig. Gen. F. De Forest Kemp, of Troy. General Lester was formerly in the Army of the United States during the present war.

#### 13TH NEW YORK—COL. CLARENCE W. SMITH.

The 13th Coast Artillery, New York Guard, celebrated "veterans' night" in the armory on April 23 by a review by Senator William M. Calder, and the event was one of the most largely attended and interesting given in the armory for some time. It is estimated that some 8,000 persons were present. There were eleven Civil War veterans in addition to 350 veterans of the 59th Coast Artillery, U.S.A., composed of former members of the 13th Coast Artillery. The latter were under the command of Lieut. Col. Bryer H. Pendry.

For the review a provisional brigade was formed consisting of the present 13th Coast Artillery under command of Lieut. Col. Frank Dean and the veterans of the 59th Artillery under Lieutenant Colonel Pendry. Col. Clarence W. Smith, of the 13th, was the brigade commander. The Civil War veterans and the Spanish War veterans formed a guard of honor at the reviewing stand, as did also the members of the 13th Regiment Veteran Association under ex-Colonel Davis.

Following the review by Senator Calder, who was accompanied by Congressmen Clary, Cullen, Haskell, Johnston, MacCrane, Maher, O'Connell and Rowe, a memorial clock was unveiled, in memory of the men who died during the present war. This was followed by a physical drill with rifles by the second battalion under Major Shinn, a presentation of medals to men who served in guarding the aqueduct, and a regimental parade, salute to the colors, and exhibition of army calls by the field music. Senator Calder, in an address to the brigade following the review, praised the work of the officers and men of the 59th Artillery at the front, and at the conclusion of his remarks the Senator was given three cheers by the old members of the 59th. After the military ceremonies Senator Calder and staff were presented to a large number of the audience, and there was dancing for members and guests following the ceremonies.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant General Beary, of Pennsylvania, has arranged for a course of practice firing for qualification for machine gun units of the Pennsylvania state troops, the first ever held in the state.

The rules provide for four ranges, three without a time limit. The 200-yard range will be in one minute, and the 300, 500 and 600-yard ranges are without time.

The rules provide that those machine gunners who make 100 out of a possible 200 hits will be classed as sharpshooters. Marksmen are those who make 120. Those making 100 are first class men and those making 80 are second class men. Those making 165 will be entitled to go into the expert course, where 85 out of a possible 100 will qualify them as experts.

In firing at all ranges it is provided that the gunners stand in position at the guns, except the 200-yard range, in which

case the gun will not be pointed. In the 300-yard work the target will appear and the gunners will aim and fire ten shots in a given time.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### BORN.

**BARNHART**—Born at Los Angeles, Calif., April 22, 1919, to the wife of Capt. Frank H. Barnhart, 17th Cav., U.S.A., a daughter, Maide Lovell Barnhart, granddaughter of Lieut. Col. George E. Lovell, U.S.A.

**BRANHAM**—Born April 23, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Branham, U.S.N., a daughter, Margaret Jocelyn Branham.

**CRAMER**—Born at West Point, N.Y., April 23, 1919, to the wife of Major Raymond V. Cramer, Field Art., U.S.A., a son, Thomas Ross Cramer, grandson of Col. Thomas H. Reed, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

**HAGGART**—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., April 20, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Haggart, U.S.N., a son, Robert Stevenson Haggart, Jr.

**MCINTYRE**—Born at Montgomery, Ala., April 9, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. James D. McIntyre, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Martha Goods McIntyre, granddaughter of Major Gen. Frank McIntyre, U.S.A.

**MINTON**—Born at McKeesport, Pa., April 16, 1919, to the wife of Major H. C. Minton, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., a son, Hugh Chapman Minton, Jr.

**ORD**—Born April 26, 1919, to the wife of Major James B. Ord, assistant military attaché, American Legation, The Hague, Holland, a son.

**SPALDING**—Born at Baltimore, Md., April 25, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. D. P. Spalding, 62d Inf., U.S.A., a son, Donald Parker Spalding, Jr.

**SULLIVAN**—Born at Albany, N.Y., April 12, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. John B. Sullivan, U.S.N., a son, John Ramond Sullivan, Jr.

**WOODWARD**—Born at New Orleans, La., March 9, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Carl E. Woodward, Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Mollie Patricia Woodward.

#### MARRIED.

**BENJAMIN—RENNARD**—At New York city April 23, 1919, Lieut. Henry R. Benjamin, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Dorothy Rennard.

**BOQUIST—BACON**—At New York city April 30, 1919, Lieut. Eric W. Boquist, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Elizabeth Bacon.

**CASEY—RUSSELL**—At San Francisco, Calif., March 10, 1919, Lieut. Col. Henry R. Casey, U.S.A., and Miss Hortense Steinhart Russell.

**CHANDLER—FAIRFAX**—At Washington, D.C., April 28, 1919, Lieut. Theodore E. Chandler, U.S.N., and Miss Beatrice Bowen Fairfax.

**FRENCH—SMITH**—At Buffalo, N.Y., April 26, 1919, Capt. Alfred George French, U.S. Inf., and Miss Eileen Audell Smith.

**KELLER—GREENWAY**—At Hot Springs, Ark., April 23, 1919, Col. William L. Keller, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Sara Irvine Greenway.

**MONTGOMERY—HYDE**—At New York city April 30, 1919, Col. George Montgomery, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Clara B. Hyde.

**NETHERWOOD—BOWNE**—At Flushing, L.I., April 30, 1919, Lieut. Col. Douglas B. Netherwood, U.S.A., and Miss Harriet Van Courtland Bowne.

**ROCK—HAY**—At Newark, N.J., April 29, 1919, Ensign Albert N. Rock, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Jean Hay.

**SLATER—MURPHY**—At New York city April 23, 1919, Dr. James B. Murphy, late major, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Ray Slater, daughter of Mrs. Horatio Nelson Slater.

#### DIED.

**AUSTIN**—Died at Washington, D.C., April 20, 1919, Mr. Richard W. Austin, father of Comdr. Charles M. Austin, U.S.N.

**BARRON**—Died at Cape May, N.J., April 29, 1919, Ensign Harold C. Barron, U.S.N.R.F.

**BERGER**—Died at Cape May, N.J., April 29, 1919, Lieut. Fred G. B. Berger, U.S.N.R.F.

**BUNCH**—Died at Base Hospital, Camp Merritt, N.J., April 27, 1919, as the result of an accident, Major H. E. Bunch, Med. Corps, U.S.A., 168th Inf., of Charleston, S.C.

**CARVER**—Died at Hierarchy, France, April 11, 1919, Capt. Clarence B. Carver, U.S.A., aged twenty-five.

**CLEMENT**—Died at Albany, N.Y., April 25, 1919, Mrs. Beulah Breedlove Clement, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Emory F. Clement, U.S.N., and daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Haywood Breedlove, of Clayton, Ind.

**DAVIS**—Reported by the War Department "wounded, degree undetermined, July 21, 1918, near Tigny, France," and "died, date and cause to be determined," by the War Department, 1st Lieut. Thomas Hart Davis, 12th U.S. Field Art., son of Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, U.S. Army, retired.

**DRANE**—Died at Columbus, Ga., April 1, 1919, Lieut. Arthur H. Drane, U.S.N.

**GILDART**—Died at Berncastle-Cues, Germany, Feb. 21, 1919, Lieut. Col. Robert C. Gildart, 343d Field Art., U.S.A.

**HAMILTON**—Died at Camp Dix, N.J., March 10, 1919, Capt. William Davis Hamilton, U.S.A.

**HARDY**—Died at San Francisco, Calif., April 17, 1919, Color Sergt. William G. Hardy, U.S.A., retired.

**HAKALL**—Died at Coblenz, Germany, recently, Major Bolling W. Hakall, U.S.A.

**HAZLETT**—Died at Morristown, Ohio, April 22, 1919, Comdr. Isaac Hazlett, U.S.N.

**HINES**—Died at Kelly Field, Texas, April 28, 1919, Lieut. C. E. Hines, Air Service, U.S.A.

**JOLLY**—Died at Lufberry Flying Field, Freeport, N.Y., April 26, 1919, Lieut. Arlington Jolly, Air Service, U.S.A., of Chicago, Ill.

**KELLY**—Died in hospital at Froidos, France, Feb. 1, 1919, Sergt. William R. Kelly, 3d Corps, Art. Park, U.S.A., A.E.F.

**KENNY**—Died at Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 4, 1919, aged fifty-four years, Regimental Q.M. Sergt. James Kenny, 23d Inf., U.S.A., retired.

**KREEGE**—Died at Coblenz, Germany, April 26, 1919, Lieut. E. P. Kreege, Air Service, U.S.A.

**LANKEY**—Accidentally killed at St. Petersburg, Fla., May 1, 1919, Lieut. L. F. Lankey, Air Service, U.S.A.

**LEWIS**—Died at Waycross, Ga., April 4, 1919, Mr. Richard M. Lewis, father of Lieut. Giles F. Lewis, U.S.A., and David J. Lewis, U.S.A.

**MAGEE**—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 25, 1919, Ensign Lincoln R. Magee, U.S.N.R.F.

**MOORE**—Died at Coblenz, Germany, April 26, 1919, Lieut. Charles Moore, Air Service, U.S.A.

**MULLEN**—Died at Fort Lyons, Colo., April 24, 1919, Lieut. Philip Mullen, U.S.N.

**ROSS**—Died at Brest, France, Lieut. John W. Ross, U.S.N.

**SOWERS**—Died at Washington, D.C., April 23, 1919, Dr. Z. T. Sowers, father of Eleanor Sowers Faison, wife of Brig. Gen. S. L. Faison, U.S.A., in the seventy-third year of his age.

**STEVENS**—Died at his home near Barrys, Md., April 30, 1919, Major Charles Christie Stevens, U.S.A., retired, son of the late Rear Admiral Thomas Holding Stevens, 2d U.S.N.

**VAN VALZAH**—Died at his home, Lewistown, Pa., April 23, 1919, Col. David D. Van Valzah, U.S.A., retired.

**WEIGEL**—Died at New Brunswick, N.J., April 30, 1919, Mr. Philip Weigel, father of Major Gen. William Weigel, U.S.A.

## THE NAVY.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders of April 28 continued from page 1237.

Capt. Richard D. White to command U.S.S. Northern Pacific, Capt. (M.C.) C. M. De Valin to Naval Hosp., New Orleans, La.

Comdr. A. S. Farquhar to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Crowninshield and in command when commd.; L. M. Stevens to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Burns and in command when commd.

Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ingram and in command when commd.; L. Hancock, Jr., to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-3 and in command when commd.; E. G. Thomas to Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; F. L. Shea to U.S.S. Zeppelin as exec. off.; J. A. Gads det. duty as naval attaché, Copenhagen, Denmark; to duty Office of Nav. Intell., Navy Dept.; O. A. Olsen to duty under S.N.A.R., New York.

Lieut. Comdr. (P.C.) L. A. Odlin report to Fa. Comdr., U.S. Nav. Fa. Operating European Waters, for duty on Cap Finistere, Finistere.

Lieut. Comdr. (C.E.C.) G. Church to duty as Public Works Off., Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Lieut. W. R. Catts to duty Matamoros, Office of D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; F. G. W. Cooper to duty 14th N.D.; D. A. Loebenstein to duty Druid; F. W. Perry to duty under S.N.A.R., West Coast; W. R. Cobb to duty Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.; K. Dunwoody to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Crowninshield and as engr. off. when commd.; J. K. Davis to U.S.S. Craven; H. W. Graf to U.S.S. Mahan as exec. off.; H. T. Johnson to R.S. Puget Sound, as relief of Lieut. Pierce; J. E. Ostrander, Jr., to U.S.S. Laub as engr. off.; W. F. Palmer to Bureau Ordnance, Navy Dept.

Lieut. (M.C.) T. G. O'Dell to duty Etia R.S. at Boston; V. E. Babinston to Naval Hosp., Norfolk, Va.; E. B. Messer to Training Camp, Hingham, Mass.; R. H. Collins to treatment Naval Hosp. in U.S.; M. Scott to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.; W. D. Horner to Naval Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.; O. W. Barriar to Exp. Fa., Haiti; W. Adams to 1st N.D.

Lieut. (P.C.) F. W. Grover to U.S.S. El Sol.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. C. Evans, Jr., to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; A. B. Berry to duty Reulick; R. J. Fuller to duty Office of Naval Operations (Avia.), Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; H. A. Beaman to Naval Recruiting Station, Atlanta, Ga.; W. G. Gillis to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Clemson and on board when commd.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. McCone (ret.), died Philadelphia, Pa., April 25, 1919.

Lieut. (J.G.) (M.C.) R. Y. Thompson to duty Agamemnon.

Lieut. (J.G.) (D.C.) H. L. Kalen to U.S.S. Montana; F. V. Davis to duty Minnesota; T. P. Slack to duty New Jersey; F. J. Canning to duty Fulton.

Ensigns: S. O. Reynolds to duty Annapolis; W. C. Betzer to U.S.S. O-14; F. D. James to U.S.S. Prairie; H. S. Allen to duty 3d N.D.; P. J. Guiney to duty Zeppelin; J. C. Eames to duty Naval Air Station, Fla.; C. L. Ostridge to duty Naval Air Station, Chatham, Mass.; W. J. Holliman to duty R.S. Hartford, Charleston, S.C.; I. D. Ewart to duty 9th N.D.; W. G. Henry to duty R.S. Barnes.

Ensigns: F. E. Hackett rel. all active duty; G. N. Wallace rel. active duty.

Ensigns (P.C.): J. P. Killman to conn. f.o. and on board S.S. Cap Finistere; E. A. Thiele to Hoboken for duty on a naval troop transport; F. A. Hill to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; LeR. O. Hannum to duty under instruction at N.Y. Univ., N.Y.; P. H. Gilbert to duty Woodcock; F. A. Hill to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; J. C. Sheehan to duty Fleet Supply Base, So. Brooklyn, N.Y.

Pay Clerks: D. J. Griffin to duty Fresno; W. A. Kennedy to duty Section Base, Cape May, N.J.

Mechs.: E. H. Downing to duty Naval Air Station, Cape May, N.J.; J. Medanes to duty 3d N.D.

Bizns.: C. Schullsky to duty S.O. 436; P. Pollock to U.S.S. Zeppelin; P. W. Gargas to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ancon and on board when commd.

Pharm. J. B. Maylan to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ancon and on board when commd.

A.P. Clerk: J. Gosselin to duty with supply off. Armed Draft Detail, navy yard, New York; L. J. Webb continue duty with disb. off. Office Dist. Communication Supt., 3d N.D.

Guns: J. M. Anderson to U.S.S. R-19; J. R. Kelley to U.S.S. Zeppelin; J. Jensen to U.S.S. Von Steuben.

#### Orders Issued to Officers April 29, 1919.

Capt. Louis C. Richardson to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Comdr. A. C. Kail to command Nu. Crew No. 12; T. G. Ellyson to command Flotilla A, Des. Fs.; G. O. Logan to aid to Capt. Bryan, Comdt. navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; A. A. Corwin to U.S.S. Montana as exec. off.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Theiss to U.S.S. Ringgold as exec. off.; A. H. Lewis to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; H. E. Foster to duty under Comdr. U.S.N. Forces in France; S. M. La Bounty to U.S.S. Stribling; S. Mills to U.S.S. Savannah as engr. off.; D. C. Goodwin to aid on staff Rear Admiral Wood; A. T. Clay to aid on staff Rear Admiral Wood.

Lieut. Comdr. (P.C.): C. V. McCarty to navy yard, Mare Island, as asst. to supply off.

Lieut. W. M. Tinsley to asst. dist. communication supt., 1st Naval Dist., Newport, R.I.; H. R. Sobel, Base No. 13, to report Force Comdr.; W. Taylor, Base No. 13, to report to Admiral Andrews; H. De Dougherty, Base No. 13, to U.S.S. Black Hawk; T. A. Patterson to U.S.S. Patuxent; N. N. Gates to U.S.S. Maury; B. Kneip to U.S.S. Schley; (T) (B) G. E. Tarbell to duty as asst. port officer, Spalato; (T) (B) E. Delavay to Liverpool, duty Nuc. Crew; J. K. Murphy is duty Von Steuben; H. J. Angley to duty J. K. Murphy is duty Von Steuben.

Lieut. (M.C.) J. R. Lynch to conn. f.o. Naval Hosp., Wards Island, N.Y., and for duty when placed in commission; W. J. Muelkenhagen to Marine Rec. Sta., Detroit; H. L. Shinn to Bu. Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept.; O. S. Levin to Naval Hosp., Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads; G. S. Allyn to U.S.S. Fulton; E. L. McDermott, Base No. 13, to U.S.S. Black Hawk; V. H. Shields to Constantinople; J. J. Fraymann to U.S.S. Prince Frederick Wilhelm.

Lieut. (M.C.): J. A. Brown to U.S.S. Zeppelin; P. T. Crosby to U.S.S. Frederic L. Adams to duty return to former station; Base No. 13; W. O. Manning to Base Hosp. No. 5; S. W. Connor to duty 13th N.D.; E. H. Thompson rel. from all active duty.

Lieut. (P.C.) B. E. Peoples to navy yard, Mare Island, as asst. to supply off.

Lieut. (J.G.): Van R. Moore to report to Admiral Andrews; G. H. Bowman to U.S.S. O-15; E. O. Oumpough to command U.S.S. Corveta; R. E. Horvath to U.S.S. Gregory; L. S. Moll to U.S.S. Schley; J. A. Batoon to duty Nav. Provins Grounds (Lower Station, Dahlgren, Va.); G. H. Carpenter rel. of orders April 26, 1919, Washington, D.C., Ch. of Nav. Operations (A).

Lieut. (J.G.) (M.C.) M. E. Healy to duty Panaman, R.S. New York.

Lieut. (J.G.) (D.C.): H. I. Cragin rel. all active duty; J. E. Morgan to U.S.S. Mount Vernon.

Lieut. (J.G.) (M.C.) W. W. Elder to 2d Provisional Brig., Marine Corps, Panama.

Lieut. (J.G.) (C.E.C.) E. A. Whaley to duty 5th N.D.

Ensigns: I. W. Truit to U.S.S. Maury; P. T. Ryan to command Sub-Chaser No. 45; W. J. Healy to duty Nav. Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., under S.N.A.R., New York; G. W. Caddell and W. Newman to duty Marine Hsta.; R. S. Bridge, D. F. Hicock and E. B. Laferly to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; J. C. Schwabe, Jr., to duty Nav. Air Sta., Moorehead City, N.C.; P. L. Mather rev. of orders April 17 ordering you to duty S.O. 79; R. H. Byrce rel. all active duty.

Ensigns (P.C.): E. R. Coillier to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; R. D. Williams to duty Savannah; T. F. Sullivan to duty Westmount; E. D. Stogor to Paulliac Crew No. 2; J. F. McCloskey to duty Challenger; C. M. Wirth to duty R.S. at New Orleans, La.; F. Ivanhoe to navy yard, Mare Island, to yard craft sup. off.; H. H. Hill to duty as sup. off. Federal Reservations; W. A. White to U.S.S. Isabel as sup. off.; C. E. Bishop to duty as asst. cost inspr., Fore River plant, Quincy, Mass.

Pay Clerks: W. J. Harris to duty 7th N.D.; E. D. Hooper to duty Sub. Base, New London, Conn.; H. Mischke to duty navy yard, Boston.

Mech. Walter B. Bennett to duty Pocahontas.

Bizns. W. E. Cosens to Naval Air Station, Rockaway Beach, L.I.

Guns: J. Conner to Liverpool duty Nuc. Crew.

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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

W. W. W. asks: (1) May a reserve officer accept a commission in the State Militia or National Guard? (2) An enlisted man received discharge in October to accept commission; served as officer and was discharged as such after armistice was signed. Is he entitled to outfit of uniform clothing granted honorably discharged enlisted men? (3) To whom should application for same be made? (4) Which of the various "veteran" associations of world war men is officially recognized by the War Department, and to whom should inquiries be addressed for the purpose of organizing a branch? (5) What is the address of the Infantry Journal and price of subscription? Answer: (1) No; under the National Defense Act "the Army of the United States shall consist of the Regular Army, the Volunteer Army, Officers' Reserve Corps, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the National Guard while in the service of the U.S., and such other land forces as are now or may hereafter be authorized by law." As in both the N.G. and O.R.C. there is liability to call to service under the U.S., the holding of commission in both at same time has been held incompatible. (2) Yes; see Cir. 166, page 1125, our issue of April 12. (3) Domestic Distribution Branch, Office of Director of Storage, Washington. (4) None of the new ones has official recognition in W. D. orders. (5) U.S. Infantry Association, Washington, D.C.; \$3 a year.

L. E. F. asks: Is there an old age pension for soldiers for the Civil War? If so, where should I apply for same? Answer: There is a service pension graduated according to length of service in Civil War and age of soldier entitled to the pension. If you had Civil War service and are not on the pension list, write to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C.

OLD TIMER asks: Was appointed sergeant, first class, Q.M.C., "temporary," from sergeant Regular Army. Was told by C.O. permanent appointments were not made at present; have nearly five years on this enlistment; liable for discharge at any time. Does my appointment terminate on discharge, and what status am I on re-enlistment? Answer: Warrant would be continued on immediate re-enlistment after discharge.

R. T. asks: Enlisted June 3, 1917, and entered upon fifth enlistment period. Discharged July 12, 1918, to accept commission. Discharged from commission Feb. 26, 1919. Re-enlisted March 3, 1919. When do I enter upon my sixth enlistment period? Answer: June 3, 1920.

G. I. R.—As Capt. T. G. C., about whom you inquire, is not in the Regular Army, we must refer you to The A.G. for information.

E. L. R. asks: (1) Where is Co. B, 2d Pioneer Infantry, located in France. (2) What division are they with? (3) Are they scheduled for return soon? Answer: Post office address A.P.O. 731. (2) In the Service of Supply. (3) Not announced.

H. C. K. asks: Is an enlisted man who holds a commission in the Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps, U.S.A., inactive list, entitled to discharge from the Service after the expiration of three years? I enlisted June 26, 1916, and was commissioned second lieutenant, Inf. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1919. What is my status at the expiration of three years? Is it possible according to Army Regulations to hold two ranks at the same time? Answer: As we understand it, you have not served as an officer, but have continued as an enlisted man. You are not entitled to discharge until 1923, unless called to active duty as an officer of the Reserve Corps. June 25, 1920, you are entitled to furlough under your seven-year contract.

P. T. W.—Submit your claim for lost property to the War Department as directed in Bulletin 43, 1918.

R. C. F.—For Bulletin 43, W.D., 1918, apply to The Adjutant General of the Army. This is the Army Appropriation Act of July 9, printed in our issue of July 11, 1918.

N. W. P. asks: A says that an officer and wife on arriving at a new station should pay a social call on the commanding officer and his wife at their home in the city. B says that the arriving officer should call on his commandant at the camp, and that it is the place of the commanding officer's wife to call on the newly arrived wife of the junior officer. Please state who is right, and also if the rules would be the same in a regular post? Answer: B is right as to his call upon the commandant. As to the social call of officer and wife, each may decide for himself. If, however, the wife of the C.O. be the elder, the new officer and his wife would make the call. For customs of the Services, see pp. 19-21 of Mess's Officers' Manual.

G. E. W. asks: I have served three previous enlistments in Regular Army (nine years) and commissioned Nov. 4, 1918, to captain, U.S. Reserve Corps. Could I re-enlist in the Infantry or Staff Corps holding such commission? Am married and am very desirous of re-enlisting in enlisted personnel. Answer: As you are married, it is doubtful. Apply to The A.G.

A. Z.—Man who enlisted December, 1913, for seven years, was due for furlough December, 1917, and is entitled to full discharge December, 1920. He is now serving under his obligation for the emergency, and when the President announces that the emergency is over this soldier will be furloughed to the Reserve until December, 1920. How soon after peace is signed the President will announce the emergency at an end we cannot say. The draft men, including the National Guard forces in the U.S. Army, are entitled to discharge within four months after a proclamation of peace, or as soon thereafter as they may be transported home. Recruiting for the Regular Army, now in progress, may not bring the permanent force up to its authorized strength as promptly as is necessary. So it may be that an emergency Army will continue to operate for many months.

SANDY asks: I served twelve months on the U.S.S. San Diego while doing convey duty to France and was on board when she was sunk July 19, 1918. Do I rate two chevrons, one on the left sleeve for duty and one on the right sleeve for being shipwrecked? Answer: No wound chevron unless you required medical attention as a result of the disaster.

F. A. C.—A retired Navy man should be able to reside in South America and receive his retired pay. The form of request and notification required may be learned on application to the Bureau of Navigation.

A. A. E. asks: A temporary officer (married) having made application for permanent commission. Was I not entitled to draw commutation of quarters, heat and light under G.O. 104, Nov. 15, 1918, until such time as I am assured of a permanent commission or discharged? Answer: Your application gives you no new status. The Army is still operating under G.O. 79, 1918, and no new commissions are being issued for the Regular Army until the size and status of the Army are definitely settled. Your application is for position on an eligible list for use at the proper time.

A. H. P.—Apply to your C.O. regarding the possibility of your receiving discharge. Remember that you belong to the staff that must of necessity be held longer for duty, the medical detachments having much work to attend to in the demobilization.

J. G. asks: Are the widow and minor children of a deceased soldier still entitled to the old pension system regardless of whether the soldier was insured under the War Risk Insurance or not? Under the pension system I refer to the widow received \$12 per month and six months' pay, and each minor child received \$3 per month. Answer: There is no more six months' pay gratuity. Aside from the insurance, there is what is known as compensation (in reality a pension) amounting to \$25 a month for the widow and \$10 for one child, \$17.50 for two children, \$5 for each additional child.

H. R. asks: (1) Enlisted Oct. 5, 1914; discharged Nov. 24, 1917, to accept a commission. Was serving in fourth enlistment period when discharged. If I resign my commission and re-enlist in July, 1919, what enlistment period would I receive pay for? (2) I am a temporary captain (not a provisional

officer) and have twenty-seven years, commissioned and enlisted service, to my credit. If I pass and am taken into the Regular Army will I be entitled to retirement after three more years, which will total thirty years, as a commissioned officer, or would all my enlisted service be disregarded? (3) What is the meaning of "General Recruiting Service"? does it apply to the recruiting offices in the cities or to the recruiting rendezvous where recruits are trained before being assigned to an organization? (4) Is the term of enlistment at the present time one or three years? (5) What is the term of enlistment for a discharged officer who was discharged to accept a commission and desires to resign and re-enlist? Is it for one year, three years, or during the present emergency? (6) Does the grade of first sergeant in recruiting offices still exist? Answer: (1) Fifth, as your service is counted continuous and you finished your four years Oct. 4, 1918. (2) Retirement as an enlisted man, not as an officer. (3) Army service in connection with recruiting. (4) Two kinds; both. (5) One or three. (6) Yes.

J. M. H.—The second expedition to reinforce Admiral Dewey at Manila embarked at San Francisco on June 14, 1898. This force, which was in command of Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, U.S.V., consisted of some 4,000 officers and men, its composition and assignment to transport vessels having been given as follows: Steamer China—1st Colorado regiment, two companies of the 18th U.S. Infantry, part of Battery A, Utah Artillery, and a detachment of the Engineer Corps under Major Bell. Steamer Colon—A battalion comprising Companies G, D, E and B, 23d U.S. Infantry; two companies 18th U.S. Infantry and part of Battery A, Utah Artillery. Steamer Senator—1st Nebraska Volunteers. Steamer Zealandia—10th Pennsylvania Volunteers and Battery B, Utah Artillery. This expedition arrived in Manila about July 15, 1898.

T. P. asks: A soldier having two months and a half to serve for retirement, and there being a vacancy for chief musician, is it too late to hold that rank to retire with? I am musician, first class. Answer: This rests with the officer authorized to make appointment.

P. S. asks: Sec. 26, Act of Congress, approved June 3, 1916, provides for the retirement of Philippine Scout officers. Under date of June 24, 1916, a War Dept. order transferred to the retired list provided for in the above act certain former officers of Philippine Scouts. On Nov. 30, 1916, a circular letter from the Depot Q.M. office, Washington, was sent to each retired Scout officer with the following information: "You are informed that it is the opinion of this office, which is supported by an informal decision by the auditor for the War Dept., that the transfer dates only from the date of the order, viz., June 24, 1916, and not back to and including the date of approval of the act, June 3, 1916, as you were paid. Consequently you were overpaid by us for twenty-one days, the difference between, at the rate you were formerly paid and that of a master signal electrician, viz., \$15.75, which amount has been deducted from your pay this month." With the approval of the act above referred to, it would appear that the persons to be benefited by Sec. 26 were automatically placed on the new retired list on June 3, 1916, and that the retired pay of a master signal electrician was due them from that date, not being in possession of the full text of the National Defense Act, I may be in error, but it seems to me that Congress did not empower the War Dept. to fix a date upon which Sec. 26

would be in effect. Answer: The law of June 3, 1916, says that these "former officers" shall be placed upon the retired list, and thereafter receive, etc. You were placed on the retired list on June 24, and "thereafter" counts from the date you were placed on the retired list. You were not a retired Philippine Scout officer prior to June 24, 1916.

H. B. C.—There is no provision for the payment by the Government for post-war college education of men who served in the Navy during the war, and have been discharged and returned to college.

E. H. B. asks: (1) Where can I buy field glasses from Signal Corps and price? (2) Where do I apply for Massachusetts State bonus of \$10 per month to men who enlisted at beginning of war? Answer: (1) Address Branch and Lomb, optical goods, Rochester, N.Y. (2) Apply to The Adjutant General of Massachusetts.

C. asks: Will you please reprint the paragraph in what is known as the "War Department Bill" which refers to the retirement of enlisted men who were called back to active duty from the retired list and given temporary commissions. Under that bill, what would be the retired pay and allowance of a man who had completed thirty years? Answer: It was proposed that these men should be retired with the pay and allowances of a retired master signal electrician. This would be three-fourths of \$75 for pay, and \$15.75 per month as commutation of clothing, rations, quarters, fuel and light.

F. B. M.—If you served during the present war, you would be eligible for membership in the M.O.F.W. or some other war organization. If you have just been placed on the list of officers of the A.S.O.R.C. and had no active service whatever, you could hardly qualify as a war veteran. Apply to the various war veteran organizations for conditions of membership. Brig. Gen. Samuel F. Fountain is national commander of the M.O.F.W., address Devon, Pa.

E. D. D.—The pay of eighth enlistment is the same as for the seventh.

G. F. M. asks: Man re-enlisted Aug. 11, 1915; discharged June 21, 1917, to accept commission; discharged commission Feb. 25, 1919; re-enlisted March 6, 1919. In what enlistment period is he serving? Answer: He enters the next period Aug. 11, 1919, as his service counts continuously through his commission and he will have served four years by next August.

U. S. W. V. asks: Non-commissioned officer with excellent record; saw active service in Cuba in 1898 and Philippines in 1899-1900; recommended by board of officers for commission as captain prior to signing of armistice; tendered commission as first lieutenant because no vacancy; accepted. (1) Is he in class "recommended for promotion prior to signing of armistice"? (2) Can a class three officer who is making good be promoted while "temporary"? (3) Under present laws could a class three officer, now forty years old, be made permanent under the grade of captain? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) If there is a vacancy that cannot be filled by a Regular. (3) No.

M. K.—Your re-enlistment of March 6, 1917, was for seven years—three active, four reserve. You were in the sixth period, you say. Your subsequent commissioned service and re-enlistment continue you in the sixth period until March 8, 1920, the three years' active service due on enlistment of 1917.





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### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 16, 1919.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. De Witt Coffman, who have been at the Naval Base since the departure of Rear Admiral Walter McLean, whom Admiral Coffman relieved, have left for Washington. Mrs. I. I. Yates, of Schenectady, N.Y., is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, at their home in the yard. Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler and family have moved to the Naval Base, where Admiral Fechteler has assumed command of the base.

Sixty-two members of the eighth class of the Officers' Material School, Hampton Roads, Naval Base, receive their diplomas at the graduation exercises of the eighth class of the school today from Capt. John G. Quinby, U.S.N., superintendent. The officers of the Naval Air Station, Naval Base, had a dance at the bachelor quarters last evening for Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Paymr. and Mrs. Ellsworth H. Van Patten, Comdr. and Mrs. Talmadge Wilson, Misses Cornelia and Elizabeth Tomlin, Elizabeth Baldwin, Virginia Driver, May Tredwell, Janet Crose, Kathreen Tucker, Cornelia Curtis, Capt. E. H. White, Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Grove, Lieuts. Thomas Chapman, William M. Fellers, C. F. Goob, Charles Burke, Theodore Owens.

Ensign Delos Thomas, who was injured in an airship accident while flying over Old Point, and who has been on leave at his home, Roanoke, Va., has returned to the Naval Base. Mrs. Asher A. Howell had a card party Friday for Mrs. Charles B. Hughes, Mrs. Mathey P. Waller, Misses Josephine Clark, Hope Baker, Katherine Ham, Dorothy Cohn, Martha Cooke, Katherine Lawless and May Baker. Col. C. N. Leonori, U.S.A., had a dinner at the Officers' Club, Newport News, Saturday, for Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Terry and Miss Grace Terry.

Comdr. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook, U.S.N., had a dinner party at the Officers' Club, College place, Friday, for Ensign and Mrs. Asher A. Howell. Covers were laid for Ensign and Mrs. Asher A. Howell, and Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Brock Hughes at a dinner at the Country Club Saturday preceding the regular dance. Lieut. Frederick Dugar, U.S.N., had a dinner Thursday on the U.S.S. Kearsarge for Mrs. William L. Flourney, Misses Mary Seddon, Isabelle Dean, Lieut. A. L. Northrup, and the officers of the ship.

Mrs. Ralph Wallace had a luncheon at her home, Naval Base, Thursday, for the members of the Tonawanda Club. Covers were laid for fifteen. Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lindsay and little son, who have been guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kent C. Melhorn, left Thursday for their home in Ohio. Miss Janet Crose, who has been the guest of friends in Washington, has returned to her home, Naval Base. Mrs. George Simpson, and little son, who have been guests of Mrs. Simpson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ryan, Stockley Gardens, left Friday to join Lieutenant Commander Simpson in New York. Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades are guests at the Monticello Hotel.

Lieut. Edward A. Browne, U.S.N., Med. Corps, and Mrs. Browne have arrived from Panama to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Dodson, Mrs. Browne's parents, Westover avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Browne, Jamestown Boulevard. Mrs. K. R. Malin, of Philadelphia, will arrive this week to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Bonn, Olney Road. Mrs. C. P. Shaw, who has been on a trip to Washington, returned to her home, Westover avenue, Thursday, accompanied by Mrs. A. L. Van Wyke, of New York.

Mrs. A. C. Skinner has left for Charleston, S.C., to join her husband, Lieutenant Skinner, U.S.N. Lieut. Nelson J. Leonard, U.S.N., is visiting his family at Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown's. Mrs. Leonard's parents, Court street, Portsmouth.

Mrs. Ralph Cutler had a card party at her home, Naval Base, last week for Mrs. Lee Holcombe, of Washington. Other guests were Mesdames DeWitt Coffman, Talmadge Wilson, Greer Duncan, D. F. Sellers, W. M. Crose, C. F. Macklin, E. W. Scott, William H. Bell, D. W. Nesbit, S. W. Fannill, E. H. Van Patten, W. J. Carver, H. C. Evans, of Chattanooga, Tenn., Clinton Brain, of New York, and C. B. Munger. Mr. and Mrs. William S. Stewart, who have been guests of Mrs. Stewart's brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. and Mrs. C. F. Macklin, have returned to their home in Baltimore. Mrs. Clinton Brain, who has been the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Macklin, has returned to her home in New York. Mrs. Lee Holcombe, of Washington, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Talmadge Wilson, Naval Base.

Norfolk, Va., April 23, 1919.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles P. Shaw have moved to their cottage, Willoughby Beach. Mrs. W. L. Van Buren and children return from Huntingdon, W. Va., this week to their home in the Charlton apartment. Mrs. Durell, guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Cornelius Taylor, has left for New York to join her husband, Capt. Edward H. Durell, U.S.N., returning from France on the Leviathan. Mrs. Fertig and Mrs. Patterson, guests of Major and Mrs. W. Van D. Jewett, Marine Barracks, have returned to New York.

The large guns which arrived at the Engineers' depot, Lambert's Point, last week, have been placed at Granby and City Hall, Custom House grounds, Court House Park and St. Vincent's Hospital Park, where they are being inspected by thousands. Army caterpillar tractors moved them to their different locations, attracting the keenest interest en route.

The men at the Naval Base have already subscribed over \$200,000 to the Victory Loan. This work of raising subscriptions there is in the hands of Lieut. Comdr. W. E. Brown.

Paymr. and Mrs. H. T. Smith, U.S.N., had a dinner at the Monticello Hotel Sunday for the Misses Jeannette Burgess and Josephine Lambert, of Richmond, Va. Other guests were Paymr. C. K. Evans, U.S.N., and Mr. James Carraway.

The social hall of the Naval Y.M.C.A. was formally opened to the men of the Service Saturday evening with a program of music, games and readings.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph K. Tausig and their two children have arrived to be guests of Mrs. Tausig's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston, at their home, Pembroke avenue. Ensign George Crouch has left for a ten-day visit to relatives in Centerville, Ga. Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hutchinson arrived Thursday at the yard and are occupying the commandant's house, as Captain Hutchinson has assumed command of the yard. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Roger Welles are spending sometime at the Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth. Mrs. A. C. Dillingham has left for New York and Washington to be the guest of her brothers, Mr. R. E. Gillmer and Naval Constr. H. G. Gillmer. Mrs. John H. Dayton is the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. John A. Hoogewerf, in Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John F. Marshall, guests of Lieut. Comdr. Marshall's sister, Mrs. Gilbert Hay, Raleigh, N.C., have returned to their home, Redgate avenue. Mrs. Charles O. Ross, who has been spending the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Simmons, at their home, Raleigh avenue, has left to join her husband, Lieutenant Commander Ross, with the fleet in New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph B. Wallace and Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Schlapp had a dance at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Schlapp, Naval Base, Tuesday evening, for Comdr. and Mrs. W. J. Carver, Lieuts. and Mesdames William Stevenson, Herman Schrader, William Joiner, William Murdy, Capt. and Mrs. William Eddington, U.S.M.C., Lieut. and Mrs. Scherer.

Lieut. Comdr. J. N. Richardson, who has been spending a week with Mrs. Richardson and children, who are guests of Mrs. Richardson's mother, Mrs. Clyde G. West, Portsmouth, has returned to his ship at the New York Navy Yard. Mrs. B. F. Hutchinson will be at home at her home, Commandant's house, in the navy yard, each Wednesday afternoon during May. Ensign Elliot Culppepper Newell is spending a short leave with his sister, Mrs. B. M. Brothers, Charlotte, N.C. Mrs. Halsey Powell has left for Philadelphia, where she will be the guest of Mrs. F. R. Hammill.

### PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 19, 1919.

Lieut. and Mrs. Blair Spencer, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon Sunday at their farm, Green Tree, among their guests being Major Gen. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Waller, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Johnson, of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. William O. Rolin and Capt. and Mrs. Evans.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert Brookfield and son, Donald, 2109 Porter street, spent the week-end with Mrs. Brookfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Mott, at Norristown, Pa. Mrs. Frederick Baltzly, wife of Lieutenant Commander Baltzly, is spending a few weeks at Westfield, Mass. She has her sons, Frederick, Jr., and Richard Brookfield, with her.

More than \$1,000 was realized Monday night at a benefit

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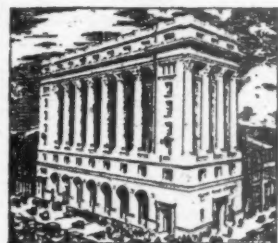
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dance for the soldiers' and marines' hospital fund of the American Red Cross at the ball room of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. The dance was given under the auspices of the Supply Department of the 4th Naval District, William B. Mackey acting as master of ceremonies. The ball room was decorated to represent a squadron flagship. Music was by the navy yard band. The grand march was led by Comdr. and Mrs. J. D. Robnett, and among the guests of honor were Rear Admiral Charles Hughes, Mrs. Hughes and daughter, Miss Louisa; Capt. G. F. Cooper and Mrs. Cooper, Comdr. and Mrs. M. R. Goldborough, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. Campbell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Brand, Capt. Edward Leiper, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Cochran, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, Comdr. and Mrs. Roscoe S. Davis.

### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 22, 1919.

Col. H. O. Williams has arrived at the post from Washington and during his stay is at the Officers' Club. Mrs. Henry Gibbins, of Fort Keogh, Mont., and Mrs. Edward Calvert, of Fort Des Moines, Ia., were honor guests at a beautiful dinner given in Leavenworth by Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Crancer on Saturday. There were twelve guests. Col. Julius A. Penn, en route from California to Washington, D.C., spent Friday at Fort Leavenworth and was the guest of Col. and Mrs. William A. Shunk. Mrs. C. M. Tarr, of Leavenworth, left Tuesday for Honolulu, H.T., to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Howell, who is remaining in that city during the absence of Colonel Howell in France. Capt. and Mrs. F. V. O. Crowley and daughter, Mary Jane, en route from Washington, D.C., to Columbia, Mo., were Easter guests of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Link in Leavenworth. Captain Crowley will be instructor at the State University of Missouri at Columbia. Mrs. William Bailey will leave early in May for Lima, Ohio, to be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. George R. Clayton, and Dr. Clayton.

Mrs. Kuykendall, guest of Mrs. William Wallace, returned last week to her home in Denver, Colo. Capt. Desmond O'Keefe, who has spent the past month with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Keefe, in Leavenworth, will leave Saturday for his station at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. Col. and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr will leave Sunday for Louisville, Ky., where Colonel Farr will be stationed.

Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley, of Kansas City, Mo., were week-end guests of their sister, Mrs. A. B. Warfield. Lieut. E. J. Phelps arrived last week to spend a short leave with Mrs. Phelps. He has just returned from France and has orders for station at Newport News, Va.

Major F. N. Runkle, of Fort Riley, was the Easter guest of Mrs. Runkle and daughters, Mrs. Harry Putnam and Mrs. Whitaker. Mrs. Whitaker and baby, who have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Runkle for two months, left Monday for San Benito, Texas, to join Captain Runkle.

Major and Mrs. Stephens, who have lately arrived at Fort Leavenworth, are at home with Mrs. Stephens's aunt and uncle, Col. and Mrs. Harry Comstock, on Meade avenue.

The following officers recently discharged have re-enlisted in the Service: Capt. James B. Rousseau, discharged March 6, has re-enlisted and is serving in the Army Service School as regimental sergeant major. First Lieut. L. M. Bafford, discharged March 6, is now attached to the Vocational Training Detachment and assisting Captain Fiske, of the Farm Colony, as regimental sergeant major at the barracks. First Lieut. Nicholas Bens, discharged March 6, is now mess sergeant for the Motor Transport Corps. First Lieut. Merley Roberts is now sergeant in charge of the Kansas City recruiting station. First Lieut. E. A. Fellens has re-enlisted and has been assigned to duty in the Army Service School as regimental sergeant major.

By the narrow margin of two points, a baseball team selected from members of the 2d Battalion, 49th Infantry, defeated the

White Sox team of Kansas City last Sunday. Pitcher Richardson, of the Fort nine, did exceptional work during the game, not allowing even one hit. Steele and Kohane, of the post, were the first to bat.

Thursday night's boxing carnival at Fort Leavenworth provided real entertainment for the sporting fraternity, civilian and military. The quality of the fist manipulations displayed promises a better attendance for the next show, although the audience was large and the box receipts reached the mark set by the post athletic director, Lieut. A. K. Highfield. The principal bout of the evening was that between Paddy O'Rourke and Joe McGowan. O'Rourke claims the Army championship at 135, while McGowan, of Kansas City, was recently discharged from the Navy, taking the same claim for that branch of the Service, at the Great Lakes. McGowan is lanky and slow in foot movements, but his reach was better than his opponent's. O'Rourke is clever, often succeeding in getting to the long sailor, who received an annoying gash over the right eye from one of the doughboy's jabs. But the decision went to McGowan, and Danny Goodwin, referee, probably received less criticism than any other of the evening. The bout went five rounds. Following the first bout of the preliminaries was the battle royal between five colored men. Like all battles royal this feature afforded much sport. In a three-round preliminary, Corporal Tighe, favorite of the first round, lost a decision to Bugler Fowler. Two knockdowns by Jimmie Barry in his four rounds with Sergeant Murphy were the only ones on the entire program. In the final match George Lamb, of Leavenworth, colored boy, appeared for the first time since his return from overseas service. He fought Kid Finney, of Kansas City, recently discharged from the military service.

### TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort Wright, Wash., April 16, 1919.

The first hop of the post people was held in the gymnasium on April 4 and nearly all the officers and wives attended. It was given in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Clarke K. Fales, who left next day for Washington, D.C. Major and Mrs. Richard Smith acted as hosts, and the people from the post who attended were Capt. and Mrs. Fales, Capt. and Mrs. William Hones, Jr., Capt. and Mrs. John McKee, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Caesar, Capt. and Mrs. Carl E. Driggers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jay M. Fields have arrived from Vancouver, where Lieutenant Fields has been quite ill, and are house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Ray W. Harris. Lieut. and Mrs. James Dikes were hosts at a fudge party for ten of the bachelors on Tuesday.

Mrs. Ray Harris, James Dikes, Don Pratt, Philip Overstreet, A. A. Farmer, Mrs. Baldwin and Mrs. Wheat will accompany their husbands, who sail about May 1 for Alaskan service with the 2d Battalion, 21st Inf. Major Richard Smith has received orders to report to the 1st Infantry at Camp Lewis, and he and Mrs. Smith and small son, Aliya, will leave tomorrow for Tacoma.

Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Bilek, Jr., arrived at the post on Saturday and are house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Sepulveda. Lieut. Gilbert Proctor is expecting his wife and small son, Tommy, from Santa Monica tomorrow. Lieuts. Herbert Eden and Lieut. Edwin Dando, who have been in the post hospital for a week, have returned to their quarters. Col. Wilbur Ulise has returned from his tour of inspection and will be joined this week by Mrs. Ulise and daughter, who are motoring here from San Diego. The engagement of Lieut. George Wear and Miss Mildred Saliman, of San Diego, has been announced, and the wedding will take place in June. Mrs. Ray Harris entertained at dinner Sunday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Jay M. Fields. Six covers were laid. Lieut. William S. Murray, U.S.M.A., 1920, leaves for Vladivostok on the May transport. Capt. and Mrs. Herbert G. Esden are entertaining at dinner on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Ray Harris.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarke H. Fales left for Washington, D.C., on Saturday last, where he has been ordered for duty with the General Staff.

There is much enthusiasm over golf, and the post links are fast rounding into shape under the strenuous work of our busy chaplain. The tennis courts are filled with players during all spare hours and many are riding every day, so that the 21st seems to be making a name for itself in local sporting circles, as our players are entered in several city tournaments and our regimental baseball team is joining the city league.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., April 23, 1919.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James A. Logan entertained at luncheon aboard the Beaver Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Marcus L. Miller, Major and Mrs. J. E. McCluskey, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William Fogarty, Miss Frier, of San Francisco, Mesdames Lund and Greer, of Berkeley, Miss Goodyear, Lieutenant Hillier and one or two others. Capt. and Mrs. Alfred MacC. Robbins, who are out from Salt Lake on a honeymoon trip, were overnight guests of Major and Mrs. J. W. McCaskey, in Vallejo, last week, when dinner guests included Major and Mrs. Wilbur Thing and Mrs. C. C. Riner. Major Riner returned Thursday from a short furlough spent with relatives in Wyoming.

Capt. and Mrs. J. J. O'neatham were dinner hosts Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Miller, Comdr. and Mrs. T. D. Parker, Comdr. and Mrs. C. A. Carlson and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hatch. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. Logan have taken apartments at the Sevel, in Vallejo. Comdr. and Mrs. Milton E. Reed spent the week-end in Piedmont as guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Oscar F. Long. They were house guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell for a few days on their arrival from Bremerton, but are now occupying their own quarters.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George N. Becker are rejoicing in the arrival of a daughter. Mrs. Becker is making her home with her parents, Comdr. and Mrs. Solon Arnold, in Claremont, during Lieutenant Commander Becker's absence on one of the destroyers. Mrs. Katherine Glass Munson has returned to her home in Santa Clara after a visit to Mrs. G. A. Crux in San Francisco. Mrs. M. E. Masly is visiting her sister, Mrs. Calvin Bertelotte, in Coronado, but will return shortly to join Commander Manley at the Fairmont, San Francisco, where they are making their home. While at Coronado she was the honored guest at a dinner given by Mesdames R. W. Chase and R. G. Neustadt.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. H. A. Greene have purchased a home in Berkeley, where they will reside permanently. General Greene, who was recently retired, was in command of the 91st Division at Camp Lewis from the arrival of the first draft of selective men until the division left for France. Comdr. and Mrs. R. V. Lowe entertained at dinner Tuesday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. Logan, Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Peole and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alexander.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Spencer E. Dickinson have arrived from Annapolis. They are occupying the house formerly assigned to Comdr. P. H. Frets, who is on a six-months' leave and has joined Mrs. Frets and their children down the peninsula. Comdr. and Mrs. C. A. Carlson entertained at luncheon last week for some of the Southern Pacific officials who were here for a conference with the Commander relative to the railroad to be built through Vallejo by the Government to connect the causeway and the transcontinental line.

Mrs. Randolph Zane arrived Monday for a week's visit with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas M. Ointon. She is making her home with her parents, Gov. and Mrs. William D. Stephens, in Sacramento since the death of Major Zane.

Captain Stearns arrived Monday from the Judge Advocate General's Office and is making an inspection of the various

(Continued on page 1244.)



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Mare Island—Continued from page 1243.

naval prisons in the country. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshal Arnold, whose marriage was an event of a few weeks ago in San Francisco, have arrived in Vallejo, where they have taken apartments. Rear Admiral Albert Ross, inspector of all training stations of the Navy, will arrive Friday for an inspection of the camp here. After viewing Yerba Buena and Mare Island Admiral Ross will proceed to Bremerton and thence to Washington, D.C. Capt. H. M. Gleason, C.O., left yesterday for a month's trip to Eastern yards and Washington. He will attend the launching at New York of the Tennessee, sister ship of the California, which is to leave the ways here soon.

Miss Joan Wheeler, fiancée of Lieut. Henry White, U.S.N.,

was the complimented guest at a luncheon given at the Town and Country Club last week. The wedding is to take place on April 30 with Miss Elena Eyre, the luncheon hostess, as one of the bridesmaids. Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Boldt will leave soon for Pearl Harbor.

Comdr. E. O. J. Eyttinge was placed on the retired list last week owing to physical disability. Dr. Eyttinge has been attached to the naval hospital for the last two years, and he and Mrs. Eyttinge with her mother, Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, will go to their home in Redlands to reside. Madame Eyttinge, who made her home with them, has taken an apartment in Vallejo.

The collier Saturn left for Alaska last week carrying a large number of yard employees who are to overhaul the Alaskan radio stations. They will be away for five months.

On May 15 rails will be in place and connection will be made with the navy yard railroad system, so that cars may run to the Vallejo side from all sections of the island. The road which is to connect the causeway with the main line of the Southern Pacific will be constructed and completed within about three months.

The collier Brutus and the Rainier came up to the yard Monday for repairs. The submarine chasers 297 and 301 are also at the yard; the former, which was damaged in an explosion at San Diego on the 14th inst. for general repairs, and the latter for some minor work before proceeding to Bremerton. Some eight or ten of the sub-chasers reached San Francisco last week, but as they needed no repairs did not come here. From the lower bay they are to be dispatched to their new stations at Honolulu, Guam and the Philippines.

The transport Thomas, which got into San Francisco last Wednesday, brought a large number of marines, sailors and patients. The former included a detachment of men who have been on duty at the legation in Peking and are now en route to the east coast for discharge. The destroyer Crane, built at the Union Iron Works, came to the yard Saturday, but left again Monday for the east coast. The transport Dix left to-day for San Francisco after three months' repairs at the yard. She probably will be put on the run from San Francisco to the Philippines and Vladivostok.

### 19TH INFANTRY AT CAMP H. J. JONES.

Hqrs. 19th Inf., Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz., April 23, 1919.

Many of our friends throughout the Service may believe that the Arizona border is equivalent, socially, to a rock in the Baltic. We came to Douglas a short time ago laboring under the impression, gained from hearsay evidence, that we were destined to hibernate until further orders at a jumping-off place in the desert. To our great surprise and pleasure we found Douglas to be a beautiful little city with an ideal climate and people to whom we became more attached each day.

On Monday, April 21, the 19th Infantry gave their initial dance at their new station, Douglas, Ariz., and the affair, carried out with that characteristic thoroughness which marks every effort of the famous old regiment, was pronounced by all in attendance to be most successful. The beautiful lobby of the Gadsden Hotel was tastefully decorated for the occasion. At one end were draped the national and regimental standards, while stacked rifles and machine guns carried out the military motif. The guests of whom many came in from nearby cities, were received by Capt. and Mrs. George A. Murray and Capt. and Mrs. Oscar B. Abbott.

The regimental band opened the musical program by playing a march written by the band leader, Lieut. Edward A. Holloway, and dedicated to Col. Arthur M. Shipp, regimental commander. Colonel Shipp thanked the composer in a few forceful and sincere words, saying in part: "Nothing inspires a command more than good music well played and a well instructed band is indeed an asset to any organization. This regiment might well boast of the efficiency of its band." Dancing was from nine o'clock until midnight and all departed with a feeling that the bond of friendship which is fast growing up between the civilian population and the "Old Nineteenth" had been greatly strengthened.

### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 19, 1919.

A most interesting ceremony, and the first of its kind at the local post, was the presentation of the Distinguished Service Cross to Capt. Charles O. Chenoweth last Friday by Col. A. D. Parce in the presence of practically everyone at the post able to be out. Captain Chenoweth, badly wounded in the Argonne, was barely able to stand on his crutches for the presentation. An order from General Pershing was read and Colonel Parce paid a touching tribute to the hero and pinned the medal on his breast.

Lieut. Col. Thomas, the new military instructor at the East Side High School, gave an interesting talk on "Life in the Philippines" at the Civic Center on April 18. His talk was illustrated with anecdotes, particularly of the Philippine insurrection.

In compliment to the bride and bridegroom, Miss Esther Dustan and her fiancé, Major Alfred McCallum Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Dustan entertained at a dinner two days before the wedding at their home on Douglas avenue. The decorations were all in rose colored, deep red snap dragons in a silver basket forming the centerpiece, and silver candlesticks with rose red candles lighting the board. The guests were the members of the bridal party only and included Mr. and Mrs. Roy Coates, Mrs. Henry McCallum Robbins, of Washington, D.C., who was here for the wedding, and Lieut. Comdr. Shirley A. Wilson. A number of delightful afternoon affairs were given in compliment to the bride, who is a social favorite in Salt Lake.

A party of English officers accompanied the young American fliers who came to Salt Lake to give a start to the Victory Loan with the "Flying Circus." They were Majors F. P. Holliday, P. F. Fullard and S. E. Parker, R.A.F. A ball was given in the Hotel Utah by citizens to welcome the members of the "circus." Major Carl Spatz was in command of the party.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Bird have returned to Salt Lake after spending some time at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky. Bird was formerly Miss Lakela Samuels, and they were married just before the 145th left for service overseas. Captain Bird was one of the Utah officers who has registered his desire to remain in the Service. Mrs. Austin, widow of Capt. James B. Austin, and her two children are in Salt Lake for a short visit with Captain Austin's mother, Mrs. E. O. Howard. She has been in San Francisco with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Calvin, and will go on to Omaha with them. Captain Austin was killed in action last September.

Mrs. Clarence D. Lang, formerly Miss Mary Hall, has sent word that Major Lang has arrived in New York, where she was awaiting him, and is being treated in an Eastern hospital. He is recovering from wounds, and will shortly be able to be brought here to recuperate. Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Jones entertained Friday afternoon and evening in honor of their daughter Betty, whose tenth birthday anniversary was celebrated. The afternoon was spent in games and dinner was served at six o'clock. The guests numbered twelve.

Officers of the war prison barracks gave an informal hop at the post recreation hall a week ago, to which all the officers and ladies on the post and a number of civilians were invited. The affair was under management of Capt. Clarence Kingman.

Col. and Mrs. Russell P. Harle entertained at dinner at the Hotel Utah on Wednesday of last week, followed by a box party at the Orpheum. Mrs. Marshal Randall and her two small daughters have arrived from South Carolina to join Colonel Randall, instructor in military science at the University of Utah. The family is at home temporarily at the Covey apartments.

Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh, wife of Colonel Cavanaugh, who is now in France, has gone to Southern California for a stay after a visit of some time with her sister, Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron.

Capt. George F. Roberts, of the medical department, and Mrs. Roberts are receiving congratulations over the arrival of a son, born the Saturday before Easter at the Holy Cross Hospital in Salt Lake.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Bamberger and their little daughter have returned from Washington, having spent the past year there while Lieutenant Bamberger was in the military service.



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Mrs. John S. Selfridge and her two small sons have gone on to San Francisco to join Lieutenant Selfridge there, after a visit of several months with Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Beatty, parents of Mrs. Selfridge.

Capt. Sidney H. Young has arrived from overseas service bearing two wound stripes on his sleeve, and is one of the convalescents at the post hospital. His mother, who is the wife of Col. Willard Young, arrived from Kansas City to welcome her son home, and besides his young wife, who was a bride when he sailed, he greets a small son, Capt. John G. Howard, son of the former mayor of Ogden, has returned to his home for a visit with his parents, bringing with him his infant daughter, who joined him in New York on his arrival from overseas. He was with the Wild

### CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, C.Z., April 5, 1919.

The U.S.A.T. Kilpatrick docked in Cristobal Saturday, bringing twenty-six new officers for the 33d Infantry, part to be stationed at Camp Gallard and part at Camp Gatun. They were Lieutenant Colonel Ragsdale, wife and family; Capt. E. B. Aldridge, R. W. Brown, W. E. Cowen, T. G. Hannon, O. H. Hathaway, Jr., R. S. Miller, L. E. Norris, T. G. O'Malley, R. V. Tackabury; 1st Lieut. W. S. Barrett, O. L. Bertholf, P. R. Bowey, W. B. Carawell, George W. Clover, R. H. Dean, F. M. Fuller, W. F. Gervey, W. B. Gates, L. N. Johnston, Francis L. Lafon, George E. Little, F. C. Milner, M. J. Micahy, Alan G. Paine, H. D. Paton, O. S. Rohles, G. P. Senoff, H. E. Storms, H. A. White, H. B. Wilcox, Richard A. McClure.

Capt. Floyd H. Banta, who has been on leave in the States for the past month, returned last week and has been assigned to duty as assistant to the quartermaster at Camp Gatun. Lieut. and Mrs. Wright Scott and Mrs. Robbins, mother of Mrs. Scott, entertained Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, Miss Cable and Miss Jessie Morse at dinner at the Washington Hotel Thursday. Major Gen. and Mrs. W. C. Gorgas arrived on the S.S. Alliance Wednesday en route to Guayaquil, and Mrs. Gorgas Thursday in the Washington Hotel. Among the Army people present were Col. and Mrs. E. C. Morse, Miss Joseph Morse, Col. and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreaux, Major Irwin, Captain

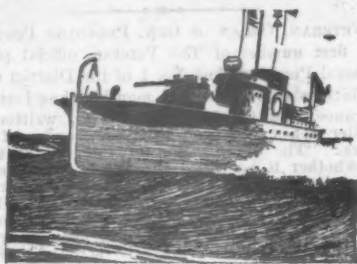












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Bunker, Lieutenant Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Harvey, Capt. and Mrs. Phillips, Lieut. and Mrs. Wright W. Scott.

Dr. and Mrs. Carpenter, who arrived on the isthmus last week, are in Camp Gatun, where Dr. Carpenter is assigned to duty. Col. and Mrs. B. O. Morse received a cable from their son, Lieut. B. Clarke Morse, jr., A.D.C., Wednesday, announcing his safe arrival in New York. Lieut. Henning Linden, of Camp Gaillard, spent last week-end in Camp Gatun as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Elbridge Colby. Major and Mrs. George M. Parker, jr., had Lieut. Donald Timmerman as their dinner guest on Sunday.

Capt. Hugo Endres and Lieut. William Patrick, 33d Inf., spent last week-end at Taboga Island. Mr. Booz, director of playgrounds and clubhouses on the zone, was luncheon guest of Col. and Mrs. B. O. Morse, of Camp Gatun, on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Gordon O. Irwin were in Balboa Saturday and remained overnight as guests of Mrs. Irwin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Manassa, of Balboa.

Capt. and Mrs. Underwood and Lieut. and Mrs. Jones gave a dancing party at Fort Amador Saturday evening in honor of Mrs. Ferguson, wife of Captain Ferguson, C.A.C., who sailed on the S.S. Colon on Monday. Among the guests were Majors and Mesdames Bogle, Isley and Johnson, Capt. and Mesdames Pregar and Houke, Captain Levins and Mrs. Levins, sr., Mrs. Regan, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Lieutenant Steadman.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas London, of Cristobal, had Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Wright, of Texas, as their week-end guests. Among the passengers sailing for the States Monday on the S.S. Colon were Brig. Gen. H. O. Williams, who has been on the isthmus inspecting; Lieut. T. A. Lamoureux, son of Col. and Mrs. Lamoureux; Lieut. S. R. Rynkezel, Lieut. L. M. O'Brien, Capt. and Mrs. L. J. Himan, Capt. and Mrs. McFarland, M.O., and Comdr. L. C. Lohman.

Capt. Edward L. Williams, commander of the 7th Aero Squadron at France Field, who died on Friday, was but a recent arrival on the isthmus, only coming here some six weeks ago from Santa Cruz, Calif.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Tompkins, who have been on vacation in the States, are passengers on the Alianza and are expected to arrive this week. Major and Mrs. Norman Randolph were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Burnap, of Quarry Heights, on Wednesday. Major George M. Apple, of Corozal, was the luncheon guest of Capt. and Mrs. Gordon O. Irwin on Thursday, and Major George M. Parker, jr., of Gatun, was the luncheon guest of Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace the same date.

Col. Chester Harding, governor of the Canal Zone, and Mrs. Harding and Major and Mrs. Longhan were guests at a dinner party Wednesday given by Governor and Mrs. Miguel A. Otero, of Ancon, in honor of Senator and Mrs. A. A. Jones, of New Mexico. Miss Lawton, daughter of General Lawton, and Mrs. Johnston, mother of Capt. Clement D. Johnston, of Camp Gaillard, entertained on Monday after the movies with a fudge party. Guests present were Major and Mrs. H. E. Pace, Miss Muriel Bateman, Lieut. Henning Linden, Captain Johnston, Mrs. Johnston and Master George.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Tompkins, 33d Inf., returned on Wednesday from a short leave in the States. They were accompanied by Lieut. and Mrs. Simpson, Sig. Corps, who remained overnight as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Tompkins.

Gatun, C.Z., April 15, 1919.

Lieut. W. Wright Scott, acting adjutant of the 33d Infantry, left on the U.S.A.T. Kilpatrick Thursday with Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Robbins, mother of Mrs. Scott, who has been visiting her daughter at Camp Gatun for the past two months. Mrs. Scott will return to Minneapolis with her mother before joining Lieutenant Scott at their home in Fargo, S.D. Capt. Robert S. Miller, who arrived on the last transport, has been appointed adjutant of the 33d.

Miss Jessie Morse and Mrs. Hinckley were the luncheon guests of Miss Margaret Wilkins, daughter of Brig. Gen. Harry E. Wilkins, at the Tivoli Hotel on Tuesday. The officers of the 33d Infantry entertained at a dinner at the Tivoli hotel Friday evening. Miss Margaret Wilkins, daughter of General Wilkins, who is making a tour of the isthmus as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Hinckley, was house guest of Miss Jessie Morse at Camp Gatun for the week-end. Col. and Mrs. Morse entertained at dinner for Miss Wilkins before the dance Friday. The guests were Miss Cable, Miss Wilkins, Miss Jessie Morse and Lieutenants Timmerman and Berthoff.

Lieut. Col. H. J. Slifer, former General Superintendent of the Panama Railroad, died at a hospital in France in February.

Lieut. Henning Linden, 33d Inf., had as dinner guests at the Tivoli dinner dance on Saturday the Misses Patton, Harris, Campbell, Bateman, Capt. C. Locke, Lieut. Floyd A. Norman and Lorenzo B. Pearson. Mr. and Mrs. Mott, sr., who have been visiting their son, Lieut. Elmer R. Mott, left on the Alianza on Sunday for the States. Mrs. Elmer R. Mott and son also returned to the States, as Lieutenant Mott expects to be separated from the Service soon. Mrs. Charles Yeomans, wife of Captain Yeomans, returned on the same boat.

The 33d Infantry entertainers, under the direction of Chaplain Hartridge, presented "E. U. A. Mason" at the Culebra Theater on Wednesday evening and received the hearty approval of the Camp Gaillard contingent of the regiment.

Major and Mrs. Norman Randolph, who were stationed in the post for the past two months, have moved to Ancon and are stopping at the Tivoli Hotel pending the preparation of quarters at Quarry Heights, where Major Randolph is in command.

Major and Mrs. George M. Parker, jr., of Camp Gatun, entertained at dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. B. O. Morse, Miss Cable, Miss Jessie Morse, Lieut. Frank M. Corzeliis and Lieut. Harry L. Rogers. Miss Lois Phillips had Miss Dorothy Dale, of Ancon, as her house guest at Camp Gatun last week. The bachelors at quarters No. 9 at Camp Gatun entertained at dinner Friday night for Major and Mrs. George M. Parker, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. John Hall, Miss Ellsworth, the Misses Faust, Miss Switzer and Lieutenants Ferre, Byers, Corzeliis and Montanye.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wright W. Scott and Mrs. Robbins were the house guests of Col. and Mrs. B. O. Morse last week before sailing for the States on the U.S.A.T. Kilpatrick. Lieut. Donald Timmerman, 33d Inf., entertained at dinner at the Washington Hotel Saturday for Miss Jessie Morse, Miss Margaret Wilkins and Lieut. Cheney Berthoff. Lieut. Frank Silva, who is on the isthmus with the Inventory Board, was the week-end guest of Lieut. Harry L. Rogers. Lieut. Eugene M. Graves, leader of the 33d Infantry band, returned to Camp Gatun Tuesday from Ancon Hospital, where he has had a serious operation.

Among those sailing on the Kilpatrick on Thursday were Lieut. Clement Johnston, Mrs. Johnston, his mother, and Miss Dorothy Lawton, daughter of General Lawton, who has been house guest of Mrs. Johnston for the past month. Lieutenant Johnston has resigned and returns to his home in Louisville, Ky.

Lieutenant Williams, attached to the Naval Air Station at Coco Solo, has just completed a successful descent by parachute from the kite balloon now located at the station. The jump was made when the balloon was at an altitude of about 2,000 feet, the parachute opened nicely and the Lieutenant made an easy descent into the waters of Manzanillo Bay.

Colonel Bunker has taken command of the Coast Defenses of Balboa, and Colonel Landers is relieved. Colonel Landers retains command of the Panama Coast Artillery District of Panama, which he has held through the war, as well as being commanding officer at Amador.

Mrs. Daniel Tate, wife of Colonel Tate, was a guest at the tea given Tuesday at the Tivoli Hotel; Miss Katherine Harding, Miss Katherine Lawton and Miss Jessie Morse were also present. Capt. and Mrs. Pregar, of Fort Amador, were hosts to a delightful bon voyage party Monday night in honor of Mrs. Levins, sr., Mrs. Regan, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Mrs. Cochran, of Pensacola, Fla., who have been spending the winter with Capt. and Mrs. Levins. They sail for the States on the next transport.

The Tivoli Club received informally last night for Major Gen. and Mrs. Gorgas. The guests enjoyed the evening greatly, renewing old acquaintances and dancing once more with the popular club of "Auld Lang Syne." The appointment is announced of Col. Louis T. Hess as superintendent of the Ancon Hospital, succeeding Major R. L. Loughran.

Lieuts. Frank Massey and Stanford, C.A.C., were hosts at a dinner at the Hotel Washington Sunday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Myron Smith. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Lester Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Trot, Mrs. Amy Nelson, Miss Claire Burgoon, Capt. and Mrs. Smith and Lieutenants Forrest and Record.

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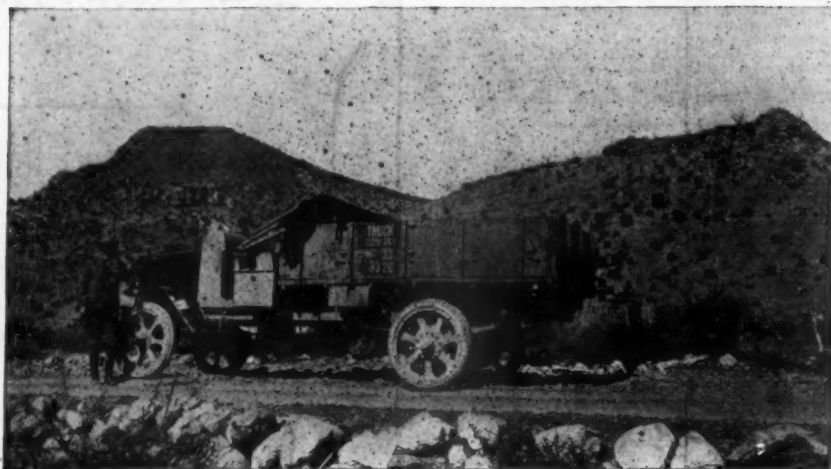
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#### NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER, SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, held in the Hotel Statler, Detroit, on April 19, the following officers were elected for year ending March 31, 1920: Commander, Capt. E. E. McNair, U.S.V.; vice commanders, Major C. W. Harrah, Lieut. Val R. Evans, U.S.V.; recorder, Lieut. E. L. Hamilton, U.S.V.; registrar, Lieut. O. T. Warren, U.S.N.; treasurer, Lieut. C. F. Kross, U.S.V.; chaplain, Capt. F. W. Cowley, U.S.V. Council: Col. F. J. Hecker, Capt. E. B. Fenton, Lieut. C. U. Bear, Capt. F. D. Buckingham, U.S.V.; Col. J. J. Crittenden, U.S.A.; Ensign F. L. Eaton, U.S.N.; Lieut. R. M. Kerr, U.S.V.; Lieut. J. A. Ubsdell, U.S.N.; Lieut. W. E. Reardon, Lieut. J. S. Bersey, U.S.V. Annual reports show the commandery in good condition, numerically as well as financially, and that twelve companions are in the national service, and eight in the Michigan state troops. At the dinner at the close of the meeting, for which thirty covers were laid, the toastmaster, Gen. C. A. Collidge, proposed a toast to the memory of Gen. Russell A. Alger. The honor roll of the commandery was then called, and at its conclusion "Taps" was blown by two buglers from the 550th Infantry, Michigan state troops. General Collidge then presented the following speakers: Gen. C. W. Harrah, who took for his subject "The Michigan State Troops." Col. George C. Waldo "With Our Boys Over There." Ensign C. T. Kross, "We Carried Him Over." Col. William G. Latimer spoke on the work of the 550th In-

fantry, Michigan state troops, of which he is commanding officer; Capt. F. W. Cowley gave a dramatic recitation, and Capt. E. E. McNair, the newly elected commander, a short address, in which he thanked the companions for the honor conferred upon him.

#### GENERAL PERSHING COMMENDS 3D DIVISION.

General Pershing, in a letter dated March 26, 1919, addressed to Major Gen. Robert L. Howse, U.S.A., commanding the 3d Division, and which appears in The Watch on the Rhine of April 4, commended that division for "the very effective review which followed my inspection of March 17. I wish also to take this opportunity to express to you my appreciation of the high morale existing throughout all ranks, and my satisfaction at the excellent condition of the transportation and artillery." He added: "The magnificent work of the units of the division at Chateau-Thierry on June 1 and its later activities in the clearing of the Bois de Belleau will stand out as memorable examples of American tenacity and aggressiveness. The accomplishments of the 3d Division are such that every officer and man can rest assured of the sincere gratitude of the nation for his share in the work of the Expeditionary Force." The Stars and Stripes of March 28, in telling of General Pershing's review of the division, said: "He took a good look at the machine gunners, the battalion which

alone of all units in the A.E.F. can declare that it fought the Germans in the streets of Chateau-Thierry."

#### THE VETERAN, ORGAN OF GEN. PERSHING POST No. 1.

The first number of The Veteran, official publication of General Pershing Post No. 1 of the District of Columbia, which is to be published monthly, has just made its appearance. In the leading editorial, written by Col. E. Lester Jones, U.S.A., who is commander of the post, he says: "The organization of veterans of the Great War, whether it be called the World War Veterans or the American Legion, should be the agency for carrying out the highest ideals in our national life. Because it is large and of varied membership, representative of many minds and many beliefs, and necessarily different political ideas, the post must be strictly non-partisan. But it must have policies, because it will be a force to be reckoned with." Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., writes of the convention to be held at St. Louis on May 8, 9 and 10, when a national organization of veterans is to be formed. Lieut. Comdr. Lewis P. Clephane, U.S.N.R.F., senior vice commander of the post, writes "from the viewpoint of the Navy," while Capt. H. W. Peter, U.S.M.C., junior vice commander of the post, presents a few words "from the Marines."

#### JOURNAL OF THE U.S. ARTILLERY.

The leading article in the March-April number of the Journal of the U.S. Artillery is devoted to the "Use of Railroad Artillery in Coast Defense" and is written by Major Azell Ames, C.A. "Types of Railway Mounts" are discussed by Lieut. Col. L. H. Campbell, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.; "Role and Organization of Trench Artillery" by Col. Forrest E. Williford, C.A.C.; and "A Fire Control System for use with Mobile Seacoast Artillery" by Col. Meade Wildrick, C.A. Other articles include "Notes on the Development of Artillery for the Future" by Major Augustus Norton, C.A.; "The Pickering Polaris Attachment" by Lieut. Roger Sherman Hoar, C.A.; and there is a description of a "Recently Adopted System of Projection for U.S. Military Maps" by Capt. E. M. Burd, C.A. The publishers of the Journal of the U.S. Artillery announce in the current issue that beginning with the May number it is to become a monthly magazine, the date of issue to be the fifteenth of each month.

#### NEW PUBLICATION FOR R.O.T.C.

The R.O.T.C. Exchange is the name of a new publication, published bi-monthly at Menasha, Wis., in the interests of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Its editor, Capt. George R. Guild, U.S.A., retired, who is professor of military science and tactics at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, explains that for the present it is the intention to issue numbers which are to be known as editions of the various institutions where Reserve Officers' Training Corps are located. The present issue, for instance, is the John Hopkins number, while the next will be the Harvard University issue. Later, as the magazine obtains a foothold among members of the corps and thus becomes better known, it will broaden out, it explains, and be of increasing interest to members of the corps. The publication is illustrated and promises well for the future.

The Siberian Sapper, published "periodically" by the Canadian engineers at Vladivostok, is priced at one ruble and some people will think it worth it. A recent number contains this "free verse": "Once upon a time I was a civilian and I had a trade—And it was a good trade, And when I wanted to go To Siberia The Recruiting Officer said, 'Join the Engineers and Work at your trade,' And so I did. Since then I have scrubbed floors And peeled potatoes And manicured horses that kicked And fixed doors And desks And electric lights And stoves that smoked And pipes that leaked And I have built more tables and chairs And filing cabinets And Chippendale furniture Than they make in Grand Rapids, Mich., In ten years And now I want to see That fellow who said 'Join the Engineers and work at your trade.' I thank you."—The Outlook.

An old colored woman met a younger friend whose husband was in the Army, and the following conversation ensued, "Ah, hab yo' heard f'm Jim lately?"

"Yas, jes had a lettah yestuddy!"

"An' whah is he now?"

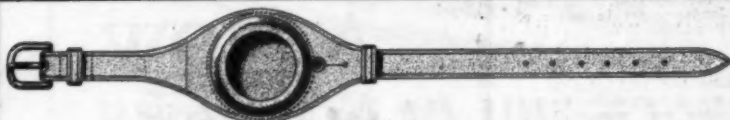
"Well, Ah don' know jes' 'sactly. His lettah says he's somewah in France, but he kain't tell jes' whah." "Ah knew it! Ah knew it! Ah tol' ye' all de time dat fool niggah 'ud go ober dere an' git hisself lost."—The Watch on the Rhine.

Minnesota citizens who came East on a special train to greet the 151st Field Artillery, Rainbow Division, found that they were too late; it had arrived two days ahead of schedule. After stating this the New York World adds: "The fact no doubt will be attributed to the delay of the War Department in getting the troops home."

Revenge is sweet (somewhere in France): "Dear Ma: I have saved a little money and when I get back home I'm goin' to buy me two mules, and name one of 'em Corporal and the other one Sergeant; then I'm goin' to lick hell out o' both of 'em!"—Life.

"How was it you never let your mother know you'd won the V.C.?"

"It wasna ma turnn tae write."—Punch.



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